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'ARAFAT STRESSES LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN COHESION

JN101852Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1525 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, two classes for group leaders and medium machinegun training were inaugurated yesterday morning. The inauguration ceremony was attended by a number of commanders and cadre of the Palestinian revolution. The two classes are named after hero martyr Sa'id Hamami, who was martyred in London on 4 January at the hands of cowards, agents of Zionism and imperialism. Brother Abu 'Ammar gave a speech in which he said: [read by announcer] Brothers, I am very pleased to meet with you, particularly as your class begins. God willing, I will have the honor of attending the graduation ceremony. As my brother Abu Najid has just said, it is significant that these two classes are named after martyr Sa'id Hamami.

As I said yesterday there is a new challenge from the agents of Zionism and imperialism, led by the United States, which are trying to strike at the Palestinian revolution and at Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion with blows aimed at the Lebanese nationalist movement. I am pleased to see among us in these classes brothers and comrades in arms from the Lebanese nationalist movement. This is significant in more ways than one. This revolutionary cohesion between the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution was baptized in blood during a mature revolutionary march marked by difficult and strenuous struggles and of heroic deeds and sacrifices.

I think that this Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion will not only affect the local area, but will also affect other regions. It will have an impact on the Arab region from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean and will have a great effect on the international level. This Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion, despite the attempts against it, is becoming stronger and firmer. It bears the seeds of the march of our nation at this difficult stage and in the face of the plots against our Arab nation--plots which try to humiliate our nation through peace by surrender.

In this Arab region there are people who accept such capitulationist terms which seek the eventual strengthening of the reality of Zionist-imperialist expansion in our Arab area and paralyzing the will of our Arab nation. However, I say in your name, on behalf of all the bearers of arms in our nation and on behalf of all free men that these capitulationist terms and these imperialist-colonialist and Zionist attempts will have no place in our Arab nation as long as there is a gun carried by a determined revolutionary. This gun which you carry will terrify not only the agents in our Arab nation but also Zionism and the United States.

Let us consider Carter's recent tour. You know how he made a statement in Poland, then he issued a statement when he was with the shah of Iran, and then he made statements in Saudi Arabia, Aswan and Paris. In each of these five statements Carter spoke against the Palestinian revolution. After returning to Washington he issued a statement against the Palestinian revolution. Brzezinski also made a statement against the Palestinian revolution. He is second only to Carter and is chief of the National Security Council. He made sever. statements attacking the Palestinian revolution. He issued two press statements before visiting Aswan and then released two press communiques. Carter and Brzezinski made a press statement and issued a communique. Thus 13 statements against the Palestinian revolution were made in 15 days.

What does this mean? The United States, the leader of imperialism and world imperialism, over a 15-day period spoke against the Palestinian revolution, against this revolution and the PLO. What does this mean? This means that the Palestinian revolution is not a small force, otherwise the chief of world imperialism would not have talked about it. Therefore I say that despite all the plots against us, the Palestinian force and the force of Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion is the greatest force in the Arab region. Therefore, I say from this place that I challenge all of them--I challenge Carter, Begin, Brzezinski--to sidestep this force in the Middle East.

Carter said that he reached an understanding with the shah and with Husayn. Of course Carter consented to give 40 minutes of his time to Husayn. After this 40-minute meeting he made this statement: He reached an understanding with the shah and with Husayn. Tomorrow the shah of Iran will fly to Aswan and will tell him that he cannot agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Let me tell him today before the Aswan meeting that the Palestinian state will not come from charity. The Palestinian state will come through the barrels of these guns, through this will and determination which I see in your eyes. Through you I challenge all of them--believe me I challenge them. I tell them that the Palestinian revolution cannot come through a resolution. It will come through this Palestinian-Lebanese gun.

On the day I find that there are no conspiracies against me I will have to revise my calculations. This is a revolutionary rule made by Mao Tse-tung. He said the day I find that my enemies have stopped attacking me, I will have to revise my calculations. The revolutionary, therefore, must always revise his calculations. When the plots thicken against the Palestinian revolution, I say we are really on the correct path. I say that we are the main and the most revolutionary figure in the Middle East equation. We must keep this in our minds when we look to the future.

Brothers, there are two paths in our Arab nation: one is the path of capitulation and the other is the path of struggle and confrontation. We have chosen the second path, that chosen by revolutionaries all over the world. We are not alone. We have all the free men in the world with us. We have chosen this path of our own volition and we are confident of victory.

QADDUMI MEETS WITH LCY DELEGATION IN BEIRUT

JN1001737Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Beirut today with a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. Press reports say that they discussed the latest developments in the Arab area, particularly relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO. The LCY delegation arrived in Beirut [words indistinct].

MAHMUD RIYAD MEETS ITALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

NC071601Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1424 GMT 7 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 January--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad met with the Italian senate president, Amintore Fanfani, who is currently visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Egyptian People's Assembly. They discussed current developments in the Middle East, the importance of Europe in promoting the efforts that are being exerted to bring about a just peace in the area as well as Arab-Italian relations and the need to develop and bolster them.

KUWAIT

CABINET RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT ON PALESTINIAN STATE

NC081252Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 8 January--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has asserted that Egypt adheres to the establishment of a Palestinian state and to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This came in the message which President as-Sadat sent to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sadah yesterday. The Kuwaiti cabinet discussed the message during its meeting today under acting Prime Minister Shaykh Jabir al-'Alami.

Stating this after the cabinet meeting, Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn added that the cabinet discussed President as-Sadat's message, which explains the recent phases of his initiative in visiting Jerusalem, what took place at the Ismailia meeting and Egypt's position regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn emphasized that Kuwait's stand is based on the Palestinian people's right to establish a Palestinian state and self-determination.

The cabinet also discussed a number of matters connected with the current Arab developments and the oil situation. The cabinet decided to cancel the official national day celebrations scheduled to take place in February because of the death of the amir of Kuwait.

OMAN

DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT HASSAN GOULED ARRIVES IN MUSCAT

NC102116Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2106 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Muscat, 10 January--Djibouti President Hassan Gouled arrived in Muscat today for a 5-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

During his visit President Hassan Gouled will hold discussions with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on ways to bolster relations between the two countries, current Arab issues and international questions of common interest. President Hassan Gouled's visit to Muscat is part of the president's current tour of some states in the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

SHAH LEAVES RIYADH AFTER TALKS WITH KHALID

LD101436Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Shan Mohammad Reza Pahlavi left Riyadh at 1500 today after a short visit to the kingdom of a few hours. During the visit the shah held talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister.

His Majesty King Khalid headed those who went to Riyadh Airport to say farewell to the Shah. The shah was also seen off by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

SECOND DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR MOROCCO

LD071720Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, at 1000 today left Riyadh for Casablanca on a private visit to sister Morocco during which he is to have a meeting with His Majesty King Hassan II.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES PDRY INDUSTRY MINISTER

JN071846Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 7 January--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at Al-Mu'dhdhar Palace this afternoon PDRY Industry Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali. The meeting was attended by Dr Rashad Far'un, special adviser to his majesty the king.

The Yemeni industry minister arrived this morning on a visit to the kingdom.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD URGES IMPARTIAL [illegible]LE IN MIDEAST TALKS

JN110934 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 January--In today's editorial the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD deals with the question of the U.S. proposals which President Carter is said to be busy formulating now. The paper also speaks about the importance and effectiveness of the U.S. role, particularly with regard to Israel. The paper explains that the main bone of contention now is self-determination for the Palestinians and their other legitimate rights. AL-ITTIHAD concludes its editorial by saying that if the new U.S. proposals turn out to be pro-Israel, then we do not want them. They will be rejected. Such proposals cannot contribute to achieving peace. The following is text of the editorial:

The U.S. President is currently busy formulating certain specific proposals which Vance will submit to the meetings of the Political Committee in Jerusalem in the next few days. It is not possible to predict now what these proposals are, because statements made by U.S. officials recently have been conflicting, contradictory and, to a large extent, confusing.

Although it is almost unanimously conceded that the American role can be important, effective and useful, particularly with regard to Israel, still we must stress that the proposals should be completely impartial and compatible with the Palestinians' aspirations and legitimate rights.

It is obvious that the main problem on which there is disagreement now is self-determination for the Palestinians. Israel is opposing this on security grounds, claiming that a Palestinian state would be a threat to its security. These Israeli excuses are completely baseless. The establishment of a Palestinian state is the solution unanimously agreed on by the whole world in order to achieve just and lasting peace in the area. Insofar as Israel's security claims are concerned, we say that the danger to Israel comes from not establishing the Palestinian state rather than vice versa. The danger to Israel was caused by the failure to solve the problem of the Palestinians.

Furthermore, Israeli security can be guaranteed in many other ways. There could be international guarantees. The United States and other big powers can give such guarantees to Israel. There is no justification for Israel's opposition to the Palestinian state other than its desire to expand by keeping the West Bank, which Begin calls "Judaea and Samaria."

These facts must be completely clear to Carter and his foreign minister when they formulate the U.S. proposals. Unless these facts are accepted, the American proposals would be biased. We would not want them. We would reject them because they would not contribute to the achievement of peace.

AL-WAHDAH CALLS FOR PRACTICAL RESULTS IN GULF COORDINATION

JN110945Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 January--In today's editorial the newspaper AL-WAHDAH speaks about cooperation and coordination among the gulf states. The paper cites the need for such cooperation and coordination on a bilateral or collective level. Referring to the meetings held and the agreements concluded so far, the paper says: We have not yet seen any practical results from all these activities. AL-WAHDAH calls for the establishment of joint industrial and agricultural projects, as well as integration in such projects, among gulf states. The paper concludes its editorial by expressing hope and confidence that such economic cooperation would eventually be achieved in the gulf.

YEMEN--PDRY

UPONF CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC TOPICS

AU0921/45Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jan 78 p 6 AU

[ADN report on declaration of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee published 29 December in Aden]

[Text] Aden (ADN)--The UPONF Central Committee of the PDRY has taken a stand on the developments in the Middle East and on the domestic political situation at its session that ended last Thursday. A statement published in Aden says in part: "The Central Committee has confirmed that the events of the Tripoli conference constitute a sound starting point for countering the imperialist and Zionist offensive in this region and for frustrating the treason of the Egyptian regime, which wants to force upon the fighting Arab peoples surrender as a solution, disregards the national and legitimate historical rights of the Palestinian people and wants to deliver this region to imperialism.

"The position of the progressive Arab countries to establish jointly with the PLO a progressive front requires further struggle for implementation of the declared principles. The position and actions of our country confirm,and will continue to confirm, that we recognize and will implement these principles and foundations. In the discussion on the Politburo report the Central Committee has confirmed our country's principled position on all international issues and stressed that the aggressiveness of an imperialist offensive in any part of the world is only encouraged by weakness in the rallying progressive forces and by underrating the dangers resulting from this, as well as by overrating certain secondary contradictions vis-a-vis the principled position. The Central Committee values very highly the socialist countries' attitude toward our progressive order as well as their support for the legitimate rights of the peoples to shape their own life on the basis of justice, peace, and social progress."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasan, UPONF Central Committee Politburo member and PDRY Prime Minister, declared at a session of the Supreme People's Council (parliament) in Aden that the PDRY will adhere to the principles of solidarity with the people's struggle for freedom, peace and progress, to the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect, sovereignty and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. The revolutionary PDRY Government, he said, is making every effort to fulfill its commitments to the benefit of the Yemeni people, the peoples of the other Arab countries and the progressive forces throughout the world. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the PDRY's foreign policy reflects the chosen course of ;internal development aimed at insuring socioeconomic progress, freedom and independence, socialism and peace.

The statement published at the conclusion of the Central Committee session in Aden also deals with the domestic political development of the PDRY. In this context it says in part: "In the field of our country's internal development, the Central Committee assessed our people's struggle over the past 10 years and the successes scored in this struggle in all political, economic, social and cultural fields, as a result of the constant struggle of the masses."

The Central Committee dealt particularly with the local people's council elections and with the possibilities of consolidating, strengthening and further developing the participation of the masses in the national democratic administration.

The Central Committee also discussed its working plan for 1978, whose main points are preparation of the first congress of the new-type vanguard party scheduled for the second half of the year, as well as preparation of the 15th anniversary of the 14 October revolution and preparation of the Supreme People's Council elections. During the discussion of the working plan the Central Committee stressed the development of special activities for the thorough preparation and the working out of a program for the establishment of a new-type vanguard party. This great event will constitute a historic milestone in our country's life on the road to the further political, economic, and social transformation to complete the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

The Central Committee draws the government's attention particularly to the following problems in the coming year:

Development and organization of the activities of the state apparatus in full concurrence with the principles of democratic centralism in the life of the national-democratic state's administration, as well as intensive preparation of the Supreme People's Council elections, and thus consolidation of the national-democratic administration; steady continuation of the projects of the 5th year of the first 5-year plan; Every effort to prepare the second 5-year plan within the scheduled period.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR SYRIA, BLOC COUNTRIES

LD101605Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left for Syria today. He will also visit the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary. The premier explained that during his visit to Syria he will hold talks with Syrian leaders on a number of issues of concern, particularly developments in the Middle East and means to consolidating and expanding cooperation among Arab progressive forces. He said his visit to the friendly socialist countries is occasioned by the importance of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab peoples and the peoples and governments of the socialist countries.

EGYPTIAN SIDE PREPARES FOR TALKS WITH ISRAEL

NC102025Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] The Egyptian side to the military and political committees of the Cairo preparatory conference held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of War Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi. The meeting was held to discuss the Arab position in the Military Committee, which will begin its meetings in Cairo tomorrow, and in the Political Committee, which will begin its meetings in Jerusalem on Monday. The meeting ended at 2045.

Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil stated that during the meeting a coordination of work between the military and political committees took place because the aim of the two is the same. He said that there will be continuous coordination between the work of the two committees.

The Military Committee will begin its meetings in Cairo tomorrow evening. The Israeli delegation will arrive tomorrow morning. The Political Committee will begin its meetings in Jerusalem on Monday. The Egyptian delegation, led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, will leave for Jerusalem on Sunday.

ISRAELI DELEGATION TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARRIVES

Advance Party Arrives

NC102008Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--The advance party of the Israeli delegation which will participate in the meetings of the Joint Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee, which will begin tomorrow, arrived in Cairo tonight. The advance party includes 25 support [al-khadamat] and security men and reporters.

Israeli Defense Minister Arrives

NC111042Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1039 GMT 11 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 January--Israeli Defense Minister Gen 'Ezer Weizman arrived in Cairo at 1100 today on board a special plane. He was accompanied by the members of the Israeli delegation to the meetings of the Joint Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee, which will begin at Cairo's At-Tahirah Palace this evening.

Weizman, Al-Jamasi Statements

NC111055Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1043 GMT 11 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 January--The Israeli defense minister and the delegation accompanying him were met at Cairo International Airport by Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi, deputy prime minister and minister of war and war production, and some senior armed forces officers. Following a brief rest at Cairo airport, Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi took Gen 'Ezer Weizman aboard a special Super Mystere military plane to Aswan to meet President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Mordekhay Gur has headed for Al-Qubbah Palace, where Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi is waiting for him. The Israeli military delegation which will participate in the meetings of the committee includes Gen Mordekhay Zippori, deputy defense minister; Gen Shelomo Gazit, director of military intelligence; Gen Avraham Tamir, head of the army's strategic planning body; and Syrian-born Moshe Sasson, Foreign Ministry deputy director for foreign affairs.

In his statements to newsmen, the Israeli defense minister said: I hope that we will achieve tangible progress in the joint problems which Al-Jamasi and I are facing, because we do indeed have problems. If we reach a solution to these problems, "and I hope that we will solve them," we will thus have contributed to the peaceful settlement.

Replying to a question, he said: We will try to raise all matters related to defense problems at our talks.

Asked how long the meetings will take, General al-Jamasi said: As long as we have begun to discuss the problems, we will discuss them to the end.

Asked in what order of priority the subjects to be discussed by the committee will be handled, General al-Jamasi said: We will discuss the security problems and we will also discuss the military problems.

Concerning the Israeli settlements, General al-Jamasi said: Mr Weizman has stated that we will discuss these subjects. Mr Weizman is right. We will discuss these subjects in the Military Committee.

Answering a question about the settlements in Sinai, Weizman said: This is one of the problems which, regrettably, has emerged over 30 years. Certainly we will discuss this problem, and we hope to make recommendations on it. He added that the issue of the settlements will not be a stumbling block, as some people believe. He said: Why should we be pessimistic? Let us be more optimistic.

Asked about the same subject, General al-Jamasi said: I cannot say I am optimistic or pessimistic. He added that he believes that these talks will culminate in the signing of a peace treaty [ittifaqiyat salam].

Asked how long he thinks the talks will take, Weizman said: We will determine this as the talks develop and, we will extend the time needed for this in light of developments.

He said: Personally, and as Israel's representative, I would be greatly disappointed if these talks fail. Asked by MENA about his meeting today with President Anwar as-Sadat, the Israeli defense minister said: The president has invited me to meet him in Aswan--and I am happy about this because I consider President as-Sadat my friend. I am also happy to see this city, which I have not seen before.

Weizman added: Since the president has invited me, he will personally define the issues which we will discuss.

The Israeli defense minister was asked whether Israel's outlook on security has changed following the October war. He said: Definitely, the situation has changed since the October war. I only hope that this will be the last war. A change has indeed taken place in our security concepts. I would like to remind everybody that so far, regrettably, we have spoken only to our Egyptian friends. We have not held discussions with the Syrians, Iraqis, Jordanians or the Saudis. We know that the Middle East is a vast world in which Israel occupies a very small spot.

It is well known that the Egyptian military delegation to the meetings of the Military Committee is headed by Gen Muhammad al-Jakasi. The delegation includes Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi, Chief of the Armed Forces Operations Department Maj Gen Hasan al-Juraydili, Military Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Muhammad Husayn Shawkat, National Defense Council Secretary Maj Gen Taha al-Madhub and Director of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department Dr Nabil al-'Arabi.

The Israeli defense minister was accompanied on his plane by some 50 Israeli journalists, including a group representing the Israeli radio and television networks, to cover the meetings of the Military Committee in Cairo.

Jerusalem Report on Arrival

TA1111l5Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman arrived in Cairo about an hour ago at the head of the Israeli delegation to the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee. Upon arrival he told correspondents that he was leaving right away for Aswan for a meeting with President as-Sadat at the invitation of the Egyptian president. 'Ezer Weizman said: I do not know what he wants to discuss with me. We are old friends. I sincerely hope that we will succeed in making real progress and that our talks in Cairo will contribute to the achievement of a peace agreement.

In reply to a question by a reporter, the defense minister said that he, by nature, is always an optimist. The Egyptian war minister, General al-Jamasi, who sat next to him said: I, for my part, cannot say that I am particularly optimistic or pessimistic. Thirty minutes after arriving in Cairo 'Ezer Weizman flew in a special Egyptian plane to Aswan for his meeting with As-Sadat.

Jerusalem Report on Press Conference

TA111220Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[From the midday newsreel]

[Text] The discussions of the Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee will begin at the At-Tahirah Palace in Cairo at 1800 today. The Israeli delegation, which is headed by Defense Minister Weizman and includes his deputy, Mordekhay Zippori, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur and IDF major generals and assistants, arrived in Cairo on a military plane. Before the start of the committee discussions, the defense minister will fly to Aswan for a meeting with Anwar as-Sadat. Before the flight the defense minister held a brief press conference at the airport. Our correspondent Avraham Lalo was present there. [begin recording]

[Lalo] The defense minister stood in front of the journalists with the chief of staff at his side. He opened with a few sentences in which he defined the objective of the talks.

[Weizman] The first day, tomorrow, the IDF chief of staff will present Israel's security problems from a general point of view, since, if we succeed in reaching a peace settlement with Egypt--and we hope to achieve a peace agreement with all the Arab countries--if we succeed only with Egypt, to our great regret, we would still have enemies both in the north and in the east. Therefore, we will deal with the general problem and not only with the special security problem we have with Egypt. All the officers, either in active service or in reserve, who have gone through all the wars of Israel hope that this will be one of our crucial and interesting battles--the battle for peace. As we have won in the past we hope to win this battle, too.

[Lalo] In answer to questions by journalists, the defense minister said that it would be Israel which would continue to defend the settlements in the Sinai and in the Rafah approaches and that the Israeli plan for the withdrawal of the IDF forces from Sinai would last from 3 to 5 years. The defense minister was asked to comment on an article which appeared in today's AL-AHRAM and which contained a threat that Egypt would choose the military option if the talks failed.

[Weizman] I will meet with General al-Jamasi within a few minutes, within a few hours. I intend to spend long hours with him, and I hope that it was not he who wrote the article in AL-AHRAM.

[Lalo] At the end of the press conference, the defense minister was asked to detail the agenda of the conference's first session.

[Weizman] I cannot detail this since there are no details. We will go there, the chief of staff will have lunch with the Egyptian chief of staff and at 1800 we will formally open the conference. I believe that several informal talks will be held today. Tomorrow, we will begin work by presenting the defense issue for Israel. It will be the chief of staff who will present it to the Egyptian chief of staff and the Military Committee. [end recording]

Later Jerusalem Report

TA1l1240Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The defense minister will be arriving any time now in Aswan, in Upper Egypt, for a meeting with Egyptian President as-Sadat, at the president's invitation. Weizman is flying from Cairo to Aswan on a special Mystere plane of the Egyptian Air Force. This occurred half an hour after the arrival of the defense minister in Cairo at the head of the Israeli delegation to the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee, which will begin its discussions at 1800 this evening. On his arrival in Cairo, Weizman told journalists that he does not know what President as-Sadat wanted to discuss with him but that he hopes that real progress can be made toward peace.

Regarding the deliberations of the Military Committee, Weizman said that it was intended to deal with defense and security problems. He assumed that the Egyptian side headed by General al-Jamasi would raise the question of the Israeli settlements in Sinai. This is one of the problems between Israel and Egypt--problems that had been created over the past 30 years. In reply to a question as to whether a time limit had been determined for the discussions of the Military Committee, Weizman said: As far as I am concerned I will request that no time limit be set. We should wait and see how things develop and then decide. I will be greatly disappointed if we stop the talks without reaching any conclusion.

General al-Jamasi, who received Weizman at Cairo airport and was present during his talk with the reporters, added a remark of his own by saying that Egypt wants the question of the Israeli settlements in Sinai to be the first question on the agenda. The correspondents in Cairo report that the Israeli delegation brought three maps, but that it is not known what they contain.

As-Sadat Receives Weizman in Aswan

NC111227Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1224 GMT 11 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Aswan, 11 January--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at noon today. Vice President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Minster of War and War Production Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi attended the meeting.

Jerusalem Report on Meeting

TA111310Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman arrived in Aswan about an hour ago and conferred with the Egyptian president immediately. The meeting was meant to last about an hour. 'Ezer Weizman arrived in Aswan aboard a special plane accompanied by the Egyptian war minister, General al-Jamasi. Reporters were not allowed to enter the room in which the meeting took place.

ADVANCE PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JERUSALEM

NC102009Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1944 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--A special plane carrying the advance party of the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the Political Committee, which will begin in Jerusalem on Monday, left Cairo for Jerusalem this evening. The advance party includes 23 security and support [al-khadamat] personnel.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC101727Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil today met for 45 minutes with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Hermann Eilts. This meeting is part of the continuing intensive contacts between the two countries regarding the Political Committee meeting in Jerusalem on Monday and the Egyptian peace plan which has been submitted and which is based on the right of self-determination for the Palestinians, total withdrawal and no settlements.

The Egyptian delegation, which is headed by Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, will leave Cairo for Jerusalem on Sunday to attend the meetings of the Political Committee.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENTS

NC101732Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 January--The People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee today held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy Speaker Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi to discuss the current situation arising from the Israeli officials' statements regarding Israeli settlements. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Cairo preparatory conference.

The committee released a statement passed unanimously by its members in which they stressed their support to liquidating all Israeli settlements established in the occupied Arab territories. The statement states that the committee is watching the meetings of the military and the political committees with concern to ascertain the real intentions of Israel in seriously seeking to achieve a just peace in the area, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and in not missing the present opportunity, which would have grave consequences for the prospects of peace.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON POWERS GRANTED TO WEIZMAN

NC110830Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 11 Jan 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Cairo papers comment on the reports that Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who is expected to arrive in Cairo today at the head of the Israeli delegation to the Military Committee meetings, has been authorized to discuss all aspects of the agreement pertaining to Sinai and security problems. AL-AHRAM expresses hope that the fact that the Israeli defense minister has been given this authority will lead to a real and practical solution that will give the peace process momentum and that it is not mere authority to maneuver and extend the negotiations on secondary, peripheral issues. The committee should not give much time to these secondary issues while the main issues are still subject to bargaining.

The paper adds: We believe that the authority Weizman has been granted should lead to the immediate initiation of a discussion on the question of complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai according to a fixed timetable. It should also mean removal of all the manifestations of the occupation of land, primarily the question of removing the Israeli settlements set up on the Egyptian land of Sinai and restoring Egypt's international borders. If these three stipulations are included in the authority granted to General Weizman, then we believe that the discussions of the Military Committee will fulfill all of the hopes of international public opinion for peace. But if the authority of the Israeli negotiator means starting from scratch and resorting to the old method of negotiations, then we believe that the talks will face an impasse. Israel, in this case, will have to assume responsibility for obstructing the peace efforts.

We hope the Israeli negotiator will be equal to the seriousness and delicate nature of this phase and that he realizes that the men who waged the battle of the crossing are the same men who are now waging the battle for a just peace. He should also realize that achieving peace does not merely mean a declaration of intent but making difficult decisions to achieve the sublime aim of everyone.

CAIRO CRITICAL OF BEGIN SPEECH TO HERUT

Fawzi Surur Commentary

NC091620Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 78 NC

[Commentary by Fawzi Surur: "Israeli Concept of Peace"]

[Text] There is no doubt that political observers were strongly surprised by the statements regarding the Israeli refusal to agree to a comprehensive withdrawal from the Arab territory in occupied Sinai.

These statements were made yesterday by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Tel Aviv to the Herut movement, which is the nucleus of the Likud bloc to which Begin belongs. The point raised by Begin at the meeting is that Israel would withdraw its so-called plan for peace and might refuse to return the entire Sinai Peninsula to Egypt if Egypt refused to allow Israeli settlements to remain.

The seriousness of these statements is that they are being made at a time when efforts are being exerted to accelerate the peace process based on justice in the Middle East; the nucleus of this peace process was created by the peace initiative. Therefore, the Israeli prime minister's statements are a stumbling block on the road to the desired peace.

Instead of rising to the level of responsibility for creating peace and its requirements, Begin is following a difficult course by making such cdd statements which can be described as being inconsistent compared with his statement that he appreciated the Egyptian peace initiative, that together with the Israeli people he responded to this initiative, and that he would exert his utmost efforts to meet its requirements.

At this time we will not level charges against the latest obstruction to the peace efforts, whether it is the responsibility of Begin in his capacity as the top Israeli official or his aides such as Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, the number two man in the Likud bloc; or Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon, who is primarily responsible for the establishment of Israeli settlements in various parts of the occupied Arab territories, not only Sinai but also the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and in the Syrian Golan; or whether it is the responsibility of the extremist rightist rejection groups in Israel led by Gush Emunim, the Greater Israel Movement, Israel's rabbis and others whose attempts to undermine peace and its real foundations have been exposed.

Proceeding from such an antipeace concept, a minority group led by Joseph Eichbaum and Barukh Shapira organized a protest movement against ending the Israeli occupation of Egyptian Sinai.

Whether such statements were made by Begin or other Israeli officials or extremist groups or other individuals in Israel, these really show that some Israeli elements have not yetgrasped the actual dimensions of the question for establishing peace and its possibilities in the Middle East.

The desired peace can only be achieved after ending the Israeli occupation of all the occupied Arab territories, whether in Sinai, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem or the Syrian Golan. This is in addition to preserving the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their original right to self-determination which is not subject to any bargaining.

If it were permissible for the Israeli negotiator to maneuver, it is not permissible, under any circumstances, for this to be the decisive characteristic in dealing with the fundamental and basic question: peace. Some extremist Israeli elements ask: peace, in return for what? The answer which needs no stalling or hesitation is: peace, in return for peace. This is because the alternative to peace is war with its horrors and unacceptable consequences which the Egyptians realized when As-Sadat paid a visit to Jerusalem.

The Israeli leaders must learn the lesson well--the lesson of war and peace alike. There will be no firm and real peace unless the concepts contained in some Israeli officials' statements vanish. The repeated statements about the security belt cannot absolutely guarantee anything because a real peace cannot be at the expense of another's land.

Peace and security in the Middle East can only be achieved by the complete military and civil withdrawal from the Arab territories and by solving the Palestine question which is the key to the question of war and peace in the area.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Commentary

NC100830Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0535 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH deals with the dialog now taking place in Israel over the settlements that have already been built and some new settlements Israel is thinking of establishing.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Much talk is now going on in Israel on the establishment of new settlements and the reinforcement of the existing settlements. This internal Israeli dialog is not new. It began in the wake of their victory during the 1967 aggression and has gained momentum since their defeat in October 1973. But this dialog has assumed new dimensions since President as-Sadat's initiative in visiting Jerusalem last November.

Part of the debate now underway among the Israelis is being held openly and in public, while part of it is secret and covert. The debate is partially the result of ideological or personal differences among the Israeli forces and leaders, and partially is aroused and fostered by expansionist ambitions. Some of the debate is also part of the disputes and the exchange of roles going on among the Israelis. While some of the objectives of this debate can be seen clearly and tangibly, other objectives of this debate have no specific features and characteristics.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's speech at a meeting of the Herut movement on Sunday was an intense expression which to a large extent epitomizes several aspects of the internal Israeli debate over the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli prime minister's speech can be summed up as follows:

1. The Israeli settlements in Sinai, under the aegis of peace, will continue to constitute a security belt for Israel in the international border area. These settlements will be reinforced and will be protected by Israeli Defense Forces within the framework of peace.

2. Israel views the 1967 war as a defensive one. Consequently, Israel has the right to redemarcate the border within the context of peace.

3. Israel might relinquish its offer to return the Sinai Peninsula if Egypt does not permit the Israeli settlers to remain in Sinai.

Begin may have the right to talk this way within the context of the outbidding going on between the Likud bloc and the Labor Party. He might also have the right to speak this way to the members of his bloc and his party so that nobody can accuse him of departing from his principles and ideologies. Begin might have the right to speak this language on the basis that it is another trial balloon--and the Israeli diplomats are very conversant with the art of releasing these balloons. The Israeli prime minister might also have the right to make these statements in an attempt to raise an uproar over a peripheral issue in hopes that this uproar will hide the true objectives.

The newspaper affirms that all these things are more diplomatic maneuvers and the whole world knows that the Israelis are skilled in such maneuvers. But we are not taken in by these maneuvers and they will not in any way change the two legitimate demands for the achievement of right and justice in accordance with all the norms and principles of international law and all the UN resolutions in all their provisions. These two demands are those of total withdrawal and the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to determine their own fate and establish their national state.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI MEETINGS

NC101502Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "The Situation in the Middle East Prior to the Meeting of the Military and Political Committees in Cairo and Jerusalem"]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee will begin its meetings in Cairo tomorrow at the level of defense ministers. The Political Committee will begin its meetings in Jerusalem on 16 January at the level of foreign ministers. It is a matter of fact that the two committees complement each other. The Military Committee will discuss the technical aspects of the bases of a settlement to the Middle East problem while the Political Committee will discuss the principles of a settlement and its political aspects.

There have been many official Israeli statements and press reports prior to the meetings of the two committees regarding Israel's position on the issue of its settlements in Sinai. There is also the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Israel's position on the future of the Palestinian people.

Egypt's position on these two issues and on all the other aspects of the Middle East problem must be completely clear from the beginning. Egypt's declared, frank and established position is based totally on international legitimaoy, the UN resolutions and recognized principles of international law. This position is based on two familiar principles: the need for total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

With regard to Egypt's position on the recent statements of Menahem Begin, the prime minister of Israel, Egypt has asked for the text of these statements through the U.S. ambassador in Cairo to see what can be done in view of their contents. It is clear that the recent statements of the Israeli prime minister regarding Israel's position on the issue of the settlements in Sinai, established in violation of the Geneva agreements and the UN resolutions, are inconsistent with the sound and straight course of the efforts for peace which President as-Sadat has begun with his initiative and visit to Jerusalem.

It would be a great mistake for anyone in Israel to think that it would be possible directly or indirectly to undermine the complete Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai. It is completely futile for Israeli officials, whether the prime minister or anyone else, to imagine that the Egyptian people can possibly accept a settlement in Sinai involving any undermining to their sovereignty over their territory, or even a semiundermining of this sovereignty.

At any rate, we must not rush things in this respect. It is an established fact that negotiations mean discussing positions and views. The discussion of positions and views in any negotiation does not take place in a vacuum. There are bases which govern such negotiations. With regard to Egyptian sovereignty over Egyptian territory, for example, or with regard to the Palestinian problem, there are the UN Charter and resolutions and international agreements concerning the occupation of territories of others and the recognized principles of international law that govern these. An attempt by any side or its persistent violation of these bases is liable to complicate the situation and lead to an impasse.

As the world knows very well, Egypt has done the last thing that any state can do for the achievement of just peace in the area. There is nothing else Egypt can give for the achievement of a peaceful settlement. The situation, in the end, depends on Israel and the degree of its real desire and sincerity of intention to achieve a peaceful settlement. Of course, the Egyptian people are fully prepared to make much greater sacrifices in order to safeguard their land and the land of the Arab nation and all its legitimate rights.

KAMIL ASSESSES ASWAN MEETING, MIDEAST ISSUES

DW101215Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jan 78 p 83 DW

[Interview with Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil--date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, has President Carter's lightning visit initiated a new decision in the Middle East?

Kamil: Yes, Carter managed to dispel and even to make irrelevant the impression that there are differences of opinion between Cairo and Washington.

SPIEGEL: This was quite different a few days back when President as-Sadat declared that he could not accept Carter's view that the Palestinians should not get a state of their own. Carter has not changed his stance.

Kamil: Carter has recognized the Palestinians as a people and has recognized the legitimate right to self-determination of this people. President as-Sadat at any rate is completely satisfied with his guest from the United States and is of an identical opinion with him.

SPIEGEL: And also with Carter's statement that Israel need not withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967--as Egypt formerly demanded--but only from "occupied territories?"

Kamil: The views of the two presidents have been identical since Aswan.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that Egypt has become more flexible on the territorial issue?

Kamil: The return of the occupied territories is a right we insist on. We do not regard the evacuation of our home soil as a concession.

SPIEGEL: But what is your attitude toward border corrections?

Kamil: Oh well, slight border corrections are conceivable, though on the basis of a mutual exchange of territory.

SPIEGEL: What do you have in mind?

Kamil: Details will be negotiated by the committees in Cairo and Jerusalem.

SPIEGEL: Will such complicated negotiations slow down the rhythm of Mideast contacts which have been touched off by President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and which were termed as hectic by the critics?

Kamil: The Egyptian-Israeli committees will meet this month. In addition, the Americans are now represented in the Political Committee as full-fledged members. Progress will continue to be smooth.

SPIEGEL: But probably only if there is a chance to achieve progress in the Palestinian issue. Jordan would have to cooperate first.

Kamil: Quite right, Egypt and Jordan have agreed since the summer of 1972 on the significance of Jordan's role.

SPIEGEL: At that time President as-Sadat and King Husayn approved a constitutional connection between Jordan and Israeli-occupied west Jordan plus the Gaza Strip. But this plan of a "united Arab kingdom" was buried. In addition, Husayn has not followed As-Sadat's new peace policy so far, let alone continue it.

Kamil: King Husayn will now come to Aswan to discuss with President as-Sadat the role Jordan will play in the planned peace package.

SPIEGEL: You are optimistic although many things still are unsettled?

Kamil: Yes, I am optimistic. Please do not forget another new thing: The shah of Iran has announced his visit to As-Sadat. For the first time he will use the weight of the oil power of Iran in order to quickly achieve a far-reaching peace.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS IN ASWAN

NC111356Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 11 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Aswan, 11 January--President Anwar as-Sadat this afternoon received in Aswan the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Mr Hermann Eilts. Vice President Husni Mubarak attended the meeting.

Before he was received by President Anwar as-Sadat today U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts said that he had come to discuss the situation in general with President as-Sadat. The U.S. ambassador explained that he had handed Muhammad Husni Mubarak the text of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statements on Israel's policy toward its settlements in occupied Sinai. Husni Mubarak had asked the ambassador for the text of these statements. The ambassador said that "explanations to these statements have been attached to the text, and I believe that these explanations are satisfactory to Egypt."

Mr Eilts denied any knowledge about information regarding U.S. efforts to freeze the issue of Jerusalem. He pointed out that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will head his country's delegation to the meetings of the Political Committee, which will begin in Jerusalem on 16 January.

The U.S. ambassador said that his country is not invited to the meetings of the Military Committee, which will begin in Cairo today. He said the United States will try to prompt the United Nations to take part in the Political Committee meetings on the highest level.

FOURTH POLITICAL PARTY TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD102300Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Jan 78 pp 1, 9 LD

[Text] Sayyid Zaki, assistant secretary general of the [ASU] Central Committee, yesterday received notification of the establishment of a fourth political party in Egypt, namely, the "New Wafd Party." The notification is signed by 22 members of the People's Assembly.

In accordance with the law on parties, the notification of the founding of the new political party will be submitted within 15 days to a committee comprised of secretary of the Central Committee, the ministers of justice, of the interior, and of local government, and three leading members of the judiciary corps. The committee will examine the notification to insure that it meets the conditions stipulated in the law.

The committee has a right, within 30 days of the filing of the notification, to issue a decision stating the reasons for objecting to the establishment of such a party. The applicants for founding the party may appeal such a decision before the administrative court of justice.

The notification for founding the new party was submitted by lawyer Ibrahim Faraj on behalf of the party's founding members, who total 591, including 22 members of the People's Assembly. The People's Assembly members include 12 independents, 7 members of the Socialist Party of Egypt, and 3 members of the Social Liberal Party. These are 'Abd al-Fattah Hasan, Kamal Sa'd, 'Alawi Hafiz, 'Abd al-Mun'im Husayn, Hasan 'Arafah, Karam Zaydan, 'Uways 'Abd al-Hafiz, Muhammad Nabil Abu as-Sa'ud, Dr Hilmi Murad, Ahmad Nasir, Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il, Ahmad Taha, 'Ali Salamah, Tal'at Raslan, 'Ali al-Jarihi, Ahmad Yunis, Shaykh 'Ashur Nasr, Rizqah al-Balshi, Muhammad 'Awad al-Mahdi, Ahmad Abu Zayd Tantawi, 'Isa Ghaydan and 'Abd al-Majid Farraj.

The list of founding members of the New Wafd Party include the following public figures who are not members of the People's Assembly: Fu'ad Saraj ad-Din [former secretary general of the defunct Wafd Party], Ibrahim Faraj, 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shurbaji, 'Abd al-Majid 'Abd al-Haqq, Dr Wahid Ra'fat, Dr Ibrahim 'Abduh, Salah ash-Shahid, 'Abd al-Qadir Hamzah, Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im ash-Sharqawi, Dr Zuhayr Jarranah, Engineer 'Abd al-Khaliq ash-Shinnawi, Mrs Mary Salamah, Dr Mustafa al-Hafnawi and Dr Muhammad Anis.

The notification of founding the new party is accompanied by all the relevant documents, the party statute, names of its founding members and its program.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT SPEAKER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC102233Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2221 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 January--The speaker of the Australian Parliament, Hon. William Snedden, arrived in Cairo this evening for a 6-day visit at the invitation of the Egyptian People's Assembly. He was welcomed at the airport by People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi and the Australian ambassador in Cairo.

MA'RUF RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, GDR; MAKES STATEMENT

JN102042Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of official visits to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR which lasted 1 week.

In a statement to INA Vice President Ma'ruf said that he conveyed the greetings of Leader President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn to the party and state leaders in the two countries. He said that he held fruitful and useful talks aimed at consolidating the friendly relations between Iraq and Bulgaria and the GDR on the basis of the unity of struggle and common faith in the struggle of peoples for their freedom and independence. He also said they discussed support for the world liberation movements.

Vice President Ma'ruf added that views were exchanged on various international questions of mutual interest and that their views were identical on most issues discussed.

Vice President Ma'ruf pointed out that the talks dealt in particular with the Palestine issue and the support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to return home.

Vice President Ma'ruf said that the Iraqi delegation explained the steps of retreat taking place in the Arab area as a result of the treasonable activities aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue and spreading the imperialist and reactionary influence in the area. He said that there was a common view that these concessions gravely harm the Arab cause and the struggle of our Palestinian Arab people. He also stressed that the unity of the progressive forces in the Arab homeland is a guarantee to repulse the reactionary and Zionist onslaught against our Arab area. He said that the leaders of the two countries expressed their extreme appreciation of Iraq's leading role in confronting this ferocious onslaught. They also praised the constant and principled stands of the political leadership of Iraq in supporting the struggling peoples and the world liberation movements in the fight to achieve freedom and independence. He also said that the leaders of the two friendly countries affirmed their continued support for our Palestinian Arab people, proceeding from the belief in the unity of the world progressive movement.

Received by President al-Bakr

JN111130Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 January--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received here today Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf after his return from official visits to Bulgaria and the GDR. Ma'ruf returned to Baghdad yesterday evening from Berlin, which he visited after Sofia.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

JN101437Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--The USSR Academy of Sciences delegation led by Yulian Bromley, academy assistant secretary, left Baghdad this afternoon after a 1-week visit to Iraq. During the visit the delegation signed a protocol with the Iraqi scientific research foundation to strengthen cooperation and the exhcange of expertise in various scientific fields.

PRESIDENT BOUMEDIENE MAKES VISIT TO AMMAN

JN101105Y Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and President Houari Boumediene held talks at the Al-Hashimiyah Palace soon after the Algerian president's arrival in Amman today.

The Algerian president, who is in Jordan on the ninth stop of his current tour of Arab states, will discuss with King Husayn latest Middle East developments and Arab affairs.

Further Details

JN102010Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Houari Boumediene today held two working sessions during which talks were held on the current Arab situation and the latest developments of the Arab issue. They also dealt with the means to consolidate relations. During the talks they had a working luncheon given by His Majesty King Husayn in honor of the Algerian president. The luncheon was attended by the members of the Jordanian and Algerian sides. His Majesty King Husayn and the Algerian president heard a briefing at Al-Hashimiyah Palace on the Jordanian armed forces.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Aah-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Dr 'Abd as-Salam Al-Majali, minister of education and minister of state for cabinet affairs; and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs.

On the Algerian side the talks were attended by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Revolution Council member and foreign minister; Ahmed Draia, Revolution Council member and minister of transport; Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president; Muhammad bin Yahya, finance minister; Dr (Muhyi ad-Din 'Umaimur), counselor to the presidency; ('Abd al-Qadir bin Qasi), director of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and the Algerian charge d'affaires in Amman.

In a statement to newsmen at Amman airport prior to the Algerian president's departure, His Majesty King Husayn expressed his happiness over the visit of Boumediene to Jordan for talks on the Arab situation under the present conditions.

The Algerian president also made a statement in which he said: This visit to Jordan was made to exchange opinions and to hold discussions with His Majesty King Husayn at this stage through which our Arab nation is passing.

Boumediene Departs

JN101615Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, left Amman this evening following a 1-day visit to Jordan. During the visit official talks were held between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Boumediene on the current situation, recent developments in the area and relations between the two fraternal countries.

His Majesty King Husayn saw his excellency the Algerian president off at Amman airport. His excellency was accorded an official sendoff by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and senior military and civilian state officials.

Cables Exchanged

JN102123Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn and Algerian President Boumediene exchanged cables today after the Algerian president's departure from Amman. His majesty received a cable from President Boumediene in which he expressed his thanks and appreciation for the brotherly welcome and the cordial reception accorded him and his delegation in Jordan. The cable said that the meeting in Amman reflected the historic relations between the two countries. It was an important opportunity to hold talks on the development of bilateral relations, the current situation in the Arab homeland and the delicate stage through which the Arab nation is passing.

His majesty sent a cable in reply to the Algerian president's message in which he expressed his pleasure over today's meeting. He also expressed hope that Arab efforts will continue in the interests of the national cause and joint Arab action.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES IMAM OF LEBANESE SHI'AH

JN091524Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 9 January--King Husayn met today with Imam Musa as-Sadr, the head of the Shi'ah Council in Lebanon, and the accompanying delegation and discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation in general and the situation in Lebanon in particular.

King Husayn has affirmed Jordan's keenness on Lebanon's national unity and on the achievement of harmony within the Lebanese ranks.

Imam as-Sadr praised the role King Husayn is playing in unifying the Arab ranks with a view to facing up to the delicate phase through which the Arab nation is passing.

TEXT OF AL-ASAD INTERVIEW IN SPANISH PAPER EL PAIS

JN100510 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text of interview by President al-Asad granted to Pablo Sebastian, correspondent of Spanish paper EL PAIS, date and place not given; read by announcer--published on 6 January]

[Text] [Question] In the last 2 months the Middle East has witnessed wide-scale diplomatic activity following the As-Sadat-Begin meeting. Do you believe comprehensive peace in the Middle East has become closer or more distant?

[Answer] The road to peace has become more complicated. Before As-Sadat's visit, there was somewhat intense diplomatic activity in which several parties were taking part. There was more than one proposal on the methods for work at the Geneva conference. Efforts were centered on the need to convene the Geneva conference. Difficulties emerged in the course of the deliberations, but we were all heading toward overcoming these difficulties.

As-Sadat's visit drastically changed the course of these efforts. It scattered and even wrecked these efforts, because his action has distrubed the equation which has existed for 30 years--the Arabs on one side and Israel on the other. All the UN resolutions and international efforts have been based on this equation. President as-Sadat left one side of this equation to take another position. I do not want to say what this other position is. In any case, he has left his position in the Arab trench.

This disturbance in the equation has also caused distrubance in the international efforts. Naturally, disturbance in the equation and disturbance in the international efforts mean new obstacles in the way of any move toward peace. Therefore, I say that the visit has taken us away from peace, not brought us closer to it. Some people might say that the meetings which are taking place and the agreements which are being concluded can ultimately bring about peace. Other people might ask: What is happening? What can result from these meetings?

What is happening is bilateral activity. It is the element of disturbance in the equation about which I have spoken. Accordingly, it can produce a bilateral agreement or a separate deal, depending how the Arab side interprets it. Such a separate deal is one thing and peace in the region is something else. What is taking place is against peace, not in favor of it.

[Question] Do you believe there is still a possibility of convening the Geneva conference and under what conditions?

[Answer] As a principle, the Arabs want peace based on the UN resolutions and within the framework of the peace conference. In any case, in light of the contacts following the October war, it was agreed that Geneva should be the venue of this conference. However, what has taken place constitutes an obstacle to the peace conference. We still support a peace conference. However, it is inconceivable for us to go the peace conference to cover up separate deals on which agreement has been reached far from the eyes of the people. The peace conference is still valid, but the possibility of convening it has become more difficult.

[Question] Following the failure of the Ismailia meeting between As-Sadat and Begin, how do you view the tough stand adopted by As-Sadat? Did it result from intransigence on the Israeli side?

[Answer] What has surfaced is not the whole truth. These meetings have been planned to continue to the end. The end is a separate deal based on incomplete withdrawal from Sinai and some kind of a formula for the West Bank and Gaza which, in the end, would mean the liquidation of the Palestine question. The work that is being done and the path which As-Sadat has followed can lead to only that result.

[Question] Do you think, Mr President, that such a bilateral agreement, which pushes the Arab nation, aside, could lead to the overthrow of the As-Sadat regime?

[Answer] I can say that such an agreement cannot be in the national interest of President as-Sadat. He might see things differently.

[Question] Do you believe that Jordan could, in the future, join in the separate solution concerning the Palestine question, or the West Bank and Gaza?

[Answer] Jordan is a frontline state which has a role within the framework of the comprehensive solution, but not as the representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO is the representative of the Palestinian Arab people. This was what the Arabs agreed upon unanimously at the Rabat summit. Jordan agreed to the Rabat summit resolutions and affirmed more than once, and still affirms, its commitment to these resolutions.

[Question] Do you, Mr President, believe that a bilateral agreement which could take place would be aimed at establishing a state with incomplete independence and without the participation of the PLO?

[Answer] Of course, their intention is to sidestep the PLO and to keep Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Israel considers the West Bank and Gaza an indivisible part of its territory. In Israel, even when they talk about the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, they refer them as "the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el."

[Question] What is your opinion of President Carter's statements opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] It is obvious that we hold different views; he opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state and we favor the establishment of such a state.

[Question] But this is the first time he has issued such a statement. Don't you think that his statement is contrary to the UN resolutions and the spirit of them?

[Answer] Of course, we believe that Zionist influence in the United States is playing a great role.

[Question] It seems the states which oppose the negotiations are planning a summit conference soon. What will this meeting reply to the Cairo conference?

[Answer] It is the meeting of the front of steadfastness. Some European circles prefer to call us the rejection front. To begin with, no solutions have been offered for others to say that we have rejected them. What we have been offered is to bow our heads before the Zionist conspiratorial onslaught, and of course we have decided to confront this onslaught in order to defeat it. The conference which will be held by this front will not be concerned with the Cairo meeting or with those committees they have been talking about. All these formulas will not lead to any results beneficial to peace.

[Question] When will the conference of the front of steadfastness be held? Will it be held in Baghdad or Algiers?

[Answer] We have not yet specified the t me and place. The matter is still being discussed.

[Question] Do you believe the Soviet Union may increase its support for the policy of the front of steadfastness?

[Answer] The front of steadfastness is an Arab front. If the question is about the Soviet Union's attitude toward the states comprising this front, then relations between the Soviet Union and those states are good.

[Question] How do you explain the UN participation in the Cairo conference?

[Answer] What we know is that the United Nations is participating as an observer, because what is taking place in Cairo is not based on the UN resolutions. The UN resolutions say that the peace conference must be convened in the presence of all parties under UN auspices and the cochairmanship of the two superpowers. Nothing of this sort is being implemented. Hence what is taking place is not based on the UN resolutions. The invitations, for example, must be sent by the United Nations and the two superpowers, while the invitation to the Cairo conference was sent by the president of Egypt.

[Question] What is your opinion of President as-Sadat's statement in Ismailia that without Egypt there can be no war?

[Answer] We are proud of Egypt and of the role which it must play. Egypt's victories are our victories and its defeats are our defeats. However, As-Sadat's statement lacks proof. History tells us something different, namely, that we can honorably defend our rights and confront a colonial invasion, even if the Egyptian regime is not with us. History tells us that this is possible.

[Question] Do you believe there is a possibility of convening a summit meeting of the countries of the front of steadfastness and the other Arab countries, including Egypt, in order to return things to their former status?

[Answer] Of course, there is no problem between the countries of the front of steadfastness and the other Arab countries, with the exception of Egypt.

[Question] Do you believe there is a possibility of conciliation between the countries of the front of steadfastness and Egypt at present?

[Answer] It seems that this would be difficult, because the Egyptian leadership has chosen a different course for itself.

[Answer] As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem has caused a kind of confusion among the Spanish public. Some political sectors in Spain have begun to ask why Spain should not establish relations with Israel, now that As-Sadat has gone to Jerusalem. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] This confirms that As-Sadat's behavior was contrary to the wishes of the Arab masses and against the wishes of the friends of the Arabs. However, naturally the friends of the Arabs must remain friends of the Arabs. Those who have taken certain stands toward Israel have taken them in light of certain facts which still exist. Israel is still the aggressive, expansionist Israel which is still occupying our territories--the territories of independent, sovereign states that are UN members. It is still displacing the Palestinian people from their land and still imposing its control on the Christian and Islamic holy places. Nothing has changed and consequently nothing justifies a change of attitude toward Israel.

We highly appreciate Spain's attitude toward our cause--an attitude which is just and which supports a just cause.

[Question] Do you believe that the states of the front of steadfastness support the POLISARIO Front?

[Answer] We Arabs are anxious to solve all outstanding problems between us. We do not believe that these problems are insoluble.

[Question] Will Syria undertake any initiative at present?

[Answer] We believe that what took place recently, as I said, has obstructed the peace process. We are currently working to consolidate our steadfastness in such a way that a healthy atmosphere will prevail in the area. Then it will be possible to search for ways to move toward peace.

Peace will remain our objective, but it should be a just peace, whose meaning should not be confused with capitulation. The road to peace is one thing and the road to surrender is is something else. The concept of peace is one thing and the concept of surrender is something else.

At the end of the interview President Hafiz al-Asad sent greetings, through the newspaper EL PAIS, to the Spanish people and his best wishes and the best wishes of the Syrian Arab people to the friendly Spanish people.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BOUMEDIENE ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN101638Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpt] Algerian President Houari Boumediene arrived in Damascus at 1800 today. He was met at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, speaker of the People's Assembly; Prime Minister Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi; deputy prime ministers and ministers; the Algerian charge d'affaires; and heads of accredited Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Damascus.

Talks With Al-Asad

JN110702Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad last night held a banquet in honor of President Houari Boumediene. Attending the banquet were members of the Algerian delegation and PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the delegation accompanying him.

After the banquet Presidents al-Asad and Boumediene held official talks in the Republican Palace. Attending the talks on the Syrian side were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi, prime minister; Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Attending the meeting on the Algerian side were Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister; Ahmed Draia, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of transport; Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president; and Muhammad bin Yahya, minister of finance.

The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Arab area. The two sides also discussed the current Arab situation and the effects of the contacts between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy within the framework of a Zionist-imperialist conspiracy aimed at dividing the Arab ranks and undermining the struggling ability of the Arab nation.

The two presidents reviewed the results of their contacts in the Arab arena. They exchanged views on measures that will strengthen Arab steadfastness, proceeding from the summit conference of steadfastness and confrontation in Tripoli, in order to liberate the occupied Arab land, to restore the usurped rights and to establish just peace.

The talks also dealt with issues of concern to Syria and Algeria and fraternal relations between the two countries and means to bolster them.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

JN101203Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Damascus at 1130 today on an official 2-day visit to Syria.

He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and a number of ministers.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that Syria and the PLO now constitute the confrontation front against the Zionist enemy. All progressive forces must support this front to resist, confront and foil capitulationist plans.

Received by Al-Asad

JN101434Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 10 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 10 January--President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at 1400 today.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Maj Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Khulayfawi and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. On the PDRY side the meeting was attended by Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications [as received]; and Muhammad al-Qawi, PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed developments in the Arab region and exchanged viewpoints regarding the current efforts and contacts aimed at following up the resolutions of the steadfastness and confrontation summit conference held in Tripoli to consolidate unity among the Arab force which face the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation, a plot aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

The two sides also reviewed matters of common concern for Syria and PDRY as well as their relations and the means to strengthen them.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

LD0615l4Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki expressed the sorrow of the Libyan chairman, government and people for the death of the late Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah and said: I have come as representative of brother Chairman Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to convey to the Kuwaiti amir, government and people the condolences of Libya for the tragic loss.

Speaking about the current situation in the Arab world, Dr at-Turayki said that the Arab homeland is currently passing through a difficult and serious phase as a result of the present situation. The enemy who has occupied the land and violated all norms has become the friend and ally of a certain Arab regime, something which can be only described as incredible. We did not believe that an Arab leader would so warmly welcome and be so hospitable to the prime minister of the Israeli enemy. He added: We have warned against President as-Sadat's behavior since 1973. Some people did not take this warning seriously but we have since been aware of the seriousness of the policy pursued by the Egyptian president.

This came at a press conference which Dr at-Turayki held at the Kuwait Hilton Hotel yesterday and which was attended by Libyan Ambassador to Kuwait Musni Salih al-Mudir and representatives of the press.

At-Turayki said: It is sad that Israeli Prime Minister Moshe Dayan who fought against us should, as we have heard, arrive in Alexandria and be received with respect and honor.

Asked whether the Tripoli conference had succeeded in rejecting capitulationist plans, he said: The whole Arab nation rejects what the Egyptian president has done and there is not a single Arab who is not aware of the gravity of the situation. The national front of steadfastness is strong and the conference has achieved its objectives.

He expressed the hope that the rest of the Arab countries will join the rejectionist group and stressed that the PLO is now stronger than ever before thanks to the unity of its factions. He said that the Tripoli conference discussed the Palestinian problem and did not bring down the Palestinian flag as Egypt brought it down from the mast of Mena House Hotel.

Asked whether President as-Sadat is expected to go ahead with seeking a unilateral solution, At-Turayki said that there is no solution. What there is is surrender and a sellout. The Israeli prime minister's plan is aimed at winning recognition for the enemy.

Asked about the differences between Syria and Iraq and the efforts being made to reconcile them, he said that bilateral differences, however serious, must be overcome. The brothers in Syria and Iraq are well aware of this point, and whatever these differences are, they will be ironed out thanks to the wisdom of officials of both countries who take into consideration the great dangers menacing the Arab nation. He said that the Syrian front is the only front that stands strongly in the face of all challenges.

Asked if he expects Syria to take part at a future time in the peace initiative, the Libyan foreign secretary said: "I believe that the Egyptian president's initiative has destroyed all peace efforts and particularly the Geneva conference."

Asked about Libya's stand toward peace efforts, he said: Libya supports the complete liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the return of the Palestinians to their home. We are not against peace.

He added: If the Jews will withdraw and accept the establishment of a Palestinian state, there will be no need to fight. But we will absolutely not accept peace that means forsaking rights and making concessions.

Asked about the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the current proposed solutions and whether it is continuing to support the cause of Arab struggle, At-Turayki said: I consider the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, as friendly states and not to be compared with the imperialist countries. Liberation is what matters to us first and foremost, and we can only accept an Arab solution to our problem. The Soviet Union is a friend and is helping us because our aim is to fight imperialism. The Soviet Union gave aid to Egypt to liberate the Arab land.

Replying to a question regarding his country's attitude toward Ethiopia, he said: Previously we were against Emperor Haile Selassie and many countries refused to cooperate with him. But recently and since the outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution they changed their attitude toward this country. Our country has strongly supported the Eritrean revolution but, unlike other countries, has not changed its attitude.

He denied that Ethiopia is an Israeli military base and said that Ethiopia has asked the PLO to send a delegation to inspect Ethiopian military bases to ascertain that there are no Israeli troops or arms or Israeli military bases. He said: we are not opposed to the ambitions of the Eritrean people but rather support them. We believe that the Ethiopians and Eritreans should meet in the near future to negotiate a proper solution for the Eritrean people's problem.

Asked whether France has decided to stop supplying arms to Libya, he said: We have told the French: We do not accept your interference in the affairs of the African and other countries. We deal with you as friends and we refuse interference by any state in the affairs of another state.

Asked about the situation in the Philippines, he said that the Tripoli agreement has not been implemented by the Philippines Government. He expressed the hope that the ministerial committee charged with discussing the situation in the Philippines will meet shortly to discuss the sad situation there, particularly since the Moslems there are in great difficulty.

Concluding his statement, Dr at-Turayki said that his country's only condition for resuming normal relations with Egypt is for President as-Sadat to give up all the initiatives he has taken recently. He said that in view of the recent Egyptian activities no meeting is possible with President as-Sadat because he has caused a gap in the Arab rank and weakened the cohesiveness of the Arab nation. He said that his country will not take part in any of the Arab League meetings that take place in Egypt.

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW091145Y Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 9 Jan 78 p 4 DW

[Report by editor Fred Newal on interview with Libyan head of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--no place or date given]

[Text] Tripoli--Libyan head of state al-Qadhdhafi has termed Bonn's policy toward the Arabs as "inconsequential." In a talk with KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER al-Qadhdhafi stated that political relations between both countries could be as good as the economic relations if Bonn "would evade the influence of the Americans and Zionists." But al-Qadhdhafi did not want this statement to be considered a "reprimand."

The Libyan leader said about the economic contacts of both countries that Libya is buying more from the Germans than it was making by selling crude oil to the Federal Republic. The foreign trade deficit in 1977 amounted to more than half a billion marks. Libya is prepared to do more business with the Federal Republic. His country was seeking contacts in Germany particularly in the fields of technology and science. This cooperation would become particularly significant once Libya's oil reserves become exhausted.

Al-Qadhdhafi strongly denied that his country ever had contacts with German terrorists or that Libya had ever given them financial support. Al-Qadhdhafi showed little understanding for the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane to Mogadiscio: "The action was out of proportion to the aims of the terrorists." The fact that Libya had sheltered hijackers of planes in the past was just a humanitarian act. Al-Qadhdhafi said: "We were concerned about the lives of the passengers." He stressed that his country has firm laws against airplane hijackers.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT

LD090950Y Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 9, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution has received a message from the North Yemeni President Ammad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

FOREIGN SECRETARY AT-TURAYKI LEAVES FOR CAMEROON

LD081416Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 8 January, JANA--Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, this morning left for Cameroon leading a Libyan delegation for a visit scheduled to last several days.

A JANA correspondent has learned that during his visit Dr at-Turayki will be holding contacts and talks with officials in Cameroon aimed at consolidating relations between the two countries in all fields in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD110406Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Edem Kodjo, the foreign minister of Togo, arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit of several days to the Jamahiriyah. At the airport he was received by Treasury Secretary Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab.

ENVOY TO UN NOTES TRIPOLI ANTITERRORISM LAWS

LD071146Y Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 7 Jan 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, January 7, JANA--The Jamahiriyah's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mansur al-Kikhiya, has stressed that the Jamahiriyah was the only country in the world to legislate antiterrorism laws.

In a memorandum to the U.N. secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Al-Kikhiya said the Jamahiriyah believes that the Zionists and the colonialists were carrying out a campaign against the smaller people of the world under cover of stopping what they call terrorism.

He called on the United Nations to take effective action to check international terrorism which was out to deprive the struggling people of their liberation and freedom.

Mansur al-Kikhiya said the Jamahiriyah had been made the target of a smear campaign, launched by the racists and colonialists, because she supported the oppressed people of the Third World in their struggle to achieve independence and liberation.

He condemned this campaign of the socalled civilised countries and pointed out that his country was the first ever to legislate against terrorists.

He stated in the memorandum that the Jamahiriyah considered the colonialists and racists-Zionists campaign against liberation struggle of the people as international terrorism, which should be curbed.

MOROCCO

OSMAN COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUES TO ISRAELI PAPER

TA061132Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Jan 78 p 3 TA

[By Tamar Golan, MA'ARIV representative in Morocco]

[Text] "There is no reason why diplomatic relations between Israel and Morocco should not be established and why Israeli tourists should not be able to visit this country on condition that the Israeli Government demonstrates more political flexibility so that the Middle East conflict will finally be solved."

This was said last week by Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmed Osman to a group of Jewish reporters from the United States who were visiting Morocco as guests of the Tourism Ministry there. He repeated this to us yesterday in an informal talk held with him in his office in the palace in Rabat.

Meetings between senior Moroccan officials and Israelis or Jews have become almost routine. However, everyone here feels that a total "normalization" of relations is impossible as long as a state of war prevails in the Middle East.

"We did not hesitate to invite to Morocco Dr Goldman or Professor (Shuraiqi) at a time when such actions could have been viewed by certain Arabs as treacherous," the Moroccan prime minister said. "However, we still believe that it is premature to open the doors of Morocco to those wishing to visit it before a solution to the Middle East crisis is found."

Ahmed Osman distinguishes between contacts that may help peace and routine contacts. In everything pertaining to contacts aimed at arriving at peace, Morocco has always proven ready to contribute to this process, also when it included secret contacts. It is especially prepared to do so in everything pertaining to the efforts invested in an attempt to reconcile the various Arab parties.

However, these contacts do not resemble the opening of borders to Israeli tourists, an act which means that relations between the countries are normal. The Middle East crisis should first be resolved and only later could such things be done.

The issue of finding "a just solution to the Palestinian problem" has repeatedly arisen in talks with senior personages. Despite this, the Moroccans are aware of the fact that the PLO, in its present form, cannot be considered a party to the talks with Israel. The Moroccans do their best to encourage the moderate forces among the Palestinians, hoping that these will exhibit a sense of realism and will be ready to recognize the existence of the State of Israel. A few of the personages whom we met were prepared to admit that this is certainly not an easy task.

Everyone emphasized that no matter what the PLO is, this does not free Israel from any commitment to recognize the existence of the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people.

"The Palestinian problem is an obstacle on the way to peace in the Middle East," we were told many times, "and the sooner Israel recognizes this fact, the better. President as-Sadat and the Arab leaders who support his initiative cannot accept any settlement that does not include the Palestinians."

The Moroccans are pleased with President as-Sadat's realistic approach: "We have often told our Arab brethren in the Middle East that they should adopt the realistic approaches which are characteristic of us, the Arabs of the North African countries of Morocco and Tunisia. We are happy that this change has finally taken place. We would like a similar change to occur among the Israelis."

It is also noticeable that there is a desire to understand the Israeli viewpoint in Morocco, even if it is not always acceptable. Neither hatred, nor prejudice, prevail here. The Moroccans know that they are not directly involved in the conflict, namely, that they will be able to play only a second-rate role. In any case, they are convinced that the tolerance they reveal toward the Jews and their broadmindedness are elements that may contribute to the peace-making process.

If the Moroccans are nevertheless involved in the conflict, it is not out of the desire to demonstrate emotions but out of a deep feeling of responsibility: This is a country with an ancient Arab history, a country that is proud, among other things, of the tolerance it displays toward its Jewish minority.

While sitting in the spacious palace in Rabat, it was certainly possible to understand that the ruler of this country is not guided by trivial considerations. His country is relatively prosperous and no threat is hanging over its existence. It is clear that Morocco is not a party directly involved in the conflict, but, nonetheless, it really and sincerely wants a peaceful solution to be found for this crisis.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES PLAN FOR OGADEN, ARAB ISSUES

LD102020Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has stated that he has drawn up a plan to solve the Ogaden desert problem between Ethiopia and Somalia. He has summoned the Ethiopian ambassador in Khartoum and asked him to forward it to his government.

In an interview for Egyptian television shown last night, the leader president said: I have also spoken to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on this matter, and he gave his blessing to this measure, which could lead to peace if Ethiopia accepts it.

His excellency also referred to the Eritrean problem and Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, saying: We assured Ethiopia at the meetings of the mediation committee in Sierra Leone that there can be no peace without a just political solution to the Eritrean problem. We also stressed that there can be no peace unless Ethiopian intervention ends. His excellency said: The Ethiopians have accepted this, and we are now working together to achieve this.

President Numayri also talked about the cancer called the USSR. He warned against its moves in the African-Arab region and condemned its strategy, which has caused poor countries to fight one another. He said: If we do not move rapidly we shall find ourselves fighting Soviet neocolonialism.

Speaking about those who call themselves the rejection front, his excellency said: They are not looking at President as-Sadat's peace initiative objectively; their rejection is not basically a rejection of peace, but is occasioned by other whims, perhaps personal. Perhaps it is some kind of ambition, or they may have a personal interest in the continued existence and prolonging of this situation. President Numayri added: Some of these states have fallen prey to the influence of Soviet strategy, which is alien to all that we agreed upon at the Rabat Arab summit conference. He said: None of the rejection states has any means for solving their own problems, but [words indistinct].

Referring to President as-Sadat's visit to Khartoum, President Ja'far Numayri said: It is not strange for As-Sadat to be in Khartoum or for me to be in Egypt. Contact between us is constant and we coordinate fully. His excellency added that As-Sadat explained to him in great detail the developments which have rapidly evolved after his return from Jerusalem. President Numayri said that coordination between Sudan and Egypt in all fields is moving from good to better: Our moves have been assessed by our respective people's assemblies and we expect to create in the coming years a model of cooperation and coordination worthy of emulation.

Leader President Ja'far Numayri also touched in the interview on the peace initiative, saying: We have made a conscious analysis of it and have given full attention to every subsequent step. President Numayri added: We regard the battle for peace as greater and tougher than any other. As-Sadat's wisdom and wordly experience assure us in respect to every step he takes.

President Numayri said: When I visited Cairo after As-Sadat's triumphant visit to Jerusalem to remove the psychological barriers to peace, I did so as a sincere expression of the feelings of the Sudanese people, who supported and blessed the initiative.

I also conveyed the best wishes of every Sudanese for its success. Referring to the peace initiative, President Ja'far Numayri said in the course of the interview: Events have moved very rapidly since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and they will bring about a situation in which peace will be realized.

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC1016302 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has affirmed that the initiative launched by President Anwar as-Sadat to solve the Middle East problem is a practical move aimed at solving the problems of the area. In an interview with the television network of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Omdurman radio today, the Sudanese president said that there is constant contact and full coordination between him and President as-Sadat. The coordination that has taken place in the past few years is an example to be followed in carrying out cooperation and coordination.

Regarding President as-Sadat's visit to Khartoum, President Numayri said: President as-Sadat explained to us the many details and quick developments which have taken place after his return from Jerusalem.

Regarding the Arab rejection front President Numayri said:

They have not taken an objective view of the peace initiative and have not studied it. He expressed the opinion that they do not reject peace. Their rejection is due to other considerations and perhaps personal considerations.

Referring to Soviet activity in the Arab and African areas, the Sudanese president warned against this activity and condemned the Soviet strategy which makes poor states fight each other. He said that if we do not move quickly, we will find ourselves fighting this new Soviet imperialism.

NUMAYRI OPENS NATIONAL CONFERENCE, MAKES SPEECH

NC1019002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1818 GMT 10 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 10 January--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has emphasized that sound democracy can only be achieved if power is handed over to the masses, that this is a right and a duty and the means to achieve change, modernization and progress. He pointed out that the Sudanese revolution had to spread the genuine democratic way of life so that an elite would not become dominant based on its inherited glories at the expense of the interests of the masses.

In a speech he delivered today at the inauguration of the first national conference for local popular rule, Numayri said that pursuing a democratic way of life was among the first steps taken by the revolution to end the guardianship over the masses so that they would express their true will, not affected by exploitation, deception, coercion and domination.

In his speech, the Sudanese president said that in order to end backwardness in Sudan and provide services for most of its regions the situation requires that centralization as a way to govern in Sudan be dropped and that the masses be asked to carry out their full role.

President Numayri called on the conference to evaluate the experiments in the previous phase, to determine their positive and negative aspects, study the relationship between the central committee and the popular councils and to debate the definition of the powers and jurisdictions of these councils at various levels so as not to conflict with the constitution. He also urged the conference to take an interest in local development to be integrated with the national development.

After the opening session, the conference began debating its agenda. The conference will last 5 days.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES SIERRA LEONE ENVOY

LD102014Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received at his office in Friendship Hall in Khartoum this morning the special envoy of Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, [words indistinct] for mediation between Sudan and Ethiopia.

The president of the republic expressed Sudan's appreciation for the effective part played by His Excellency Stevens and the Government of Sierra Leone in restoring relations between the two fraternal countries, something which had effectively served to explain Sudan's attitude, the steps taken, and the laying down of principles for moves to deal with other problems that might affect bilateral relations.

Dr Francis Deng, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, who attended the meeting, told the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY: The president of Sierra Leone expressed in his message his appreciation of Sudan's goodwill by accepting the mediation efforts and its spirit of cooperation and earnestness in implementing the decisions of the mediation committee and resuming flights between the two countries and likewise Sudan's agreement on the return of Ethiopian citizens [words indistinct] restoration of normal relations between the two fraternal countries and taking up the problems threatening peace and security in the region.

For his part, (Aaron Mbai), special envoy of his excellency the president of Sierra Leone, told SUNA that he had delivered to President Numayri a report [words indistinct] for the purpose of implementing what had been agreed upon as regards the restoration of normal relations between Ethiopia and Sudan. The envoy said that he had delivered similar reports to the Government of Ethiopia and to the OAU.

The meeting was attended by Mamun Awad Abu Sayd, assistant secretary general for information and foreign affairs, and Mrs Manu Famha Joka Bangura, ambassador of Sierra Leone in Addis Ababa.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN EGYPT

TA110835Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the military conference headed by the defense minister left for Egypt an hour ago. The delegation includes the deputy defense minister, the chief of staff, the director of military intelligence, the chief of the planning branch, the director of the research and political planning center of the Foreign Ministry, and a number of senior assistants. The delegation's plane will arrive in Aswan first, where the defense minister will confer with Anwar as-Sadat.

At the airport Minister Weizman said that he would not present the Israeli plan at the meeting [with As-Sadat] but would talk about it. At noon the chief of staff will lunch with his Egyptian colleague, and unofficial meetings will be held between the members of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations. At 1800 an official opening ceremony will take place. However, practical deliberations will begin tomorrow.

The defense minister said that the chief of staff, Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur, would present Israel's basic defense principles on all fronts. The agenda has not been finalized, but the defense minister said that the delegations would probably begin discussing defense problems immediately. The defense minister emphasized that he was authorized to do his best in the committee to obtain the means of defense Israel would require after peace with Egypt is attained and with other countries if possible. In reply to a question, Minister Weizman stressed that the IDF would continue to defend the settlements in the Sinai and in the Rafah approaches.

The delegation will return to Israel in 2 days. The defense minister believes the discussions will last about 2 months. The Israeli delegation will return home every 2 days, and several major generals will alternately join the talks in order to deal with issues of concern to their respective fields of operation.

Stand on Sinai Withdrawal

TA102043Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 79 TA

[Text] An air force Boeing plane left for Egypt this morning with the Israeli advance team which includes 28 people. They will prepare for the arrival of the Israeli delegation to the military talks, which will open in Cairo tomorrow at 1800 [1600 GMT]. Expanded delegations, headed by the defense ministers of both sides, will meet, as we heard, at 1800 at At-Tahirah Palace in Cairo for the public opening session of the debates over the settlement in Sinai.

Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports that, in return for the concession of the whole Sinai Peninsula, Israel will ask for the withdrawal time to be 3 to 5 years. In Cairo it was reported yesterday that the Egyptians are asking that the withdrawal be carried out within 10 months. Therefore, the possibility was put forward that Israel should propose making a distinction between actualization of Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai and the IDF's actual withdrawal from it, doing so by giving a certain expression to Egyptian civilian administration in the whole of Sinai right after the signing of a peace treaty.

Our correspondent has also learned that another request Israel is likely to put forward will be the stationing of U.S. early warning stations in all the areas of Sinai as far as the Suez Canal itself to supervise the numbers of Egyptian forces moving from bank to bank. The limited forces, demilitarized and buffer zones will be extended, according to Israel's proposal, from Sinai northward, even into the Mediterranean.

As for the settlements in the Rafah approaches, over recent days the opinion has become stronger in Israel that there cannot be a situation in which the settlements will remain with a local defense force, but without the defense of the army, and that the IDF must withdraw [to a position] in front of the settlements and not behind them. It appears that this will also be the position of the Israeli delegation in the Cairo debates.

EGYPTIAN ADVANCE PARTY FOR POLITICAL TALKS ARRIVES

TA101416Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The advance party of Egypt's delegation to the deliberations of the Political Committee arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport at noon. Twenty security men and technicians arrived in an Egyptair plane.

The deliberations of the committee are to open in Jerusalem on Monday.

WALDHEIM RULES OUT UN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL TALKS

TA110940Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] UN Secretary General Waldheim has decided not to participate in the Israeli-Egyptian Political Committee discussions which will be held in Jerusalem next week. He also decided not to send any UN representative to the discussions.

Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that on 9 January Foreign Ministry Director General Efrayim 'Evron met with Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, the chief coordinator of the UN forces in the Middle East, and asked him to transmit to the UN secretary general Israel's wish that the UN representative take part in the discussions of the Political Committee. However, a negative decision was received from the UN secretary general yesterday. The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem expressed Israel's regret that General Siilasvuo would not be able to participate in the Political Committee discussions.

MODERATE W. BANK LEADERS TO MEET EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

TA110715Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Some moderate West Bank leaders have asked to meet with the Egyptian delegation to the Political Committee in Jerusalem. They received an answer from Cairo that the meeting would be set up after the delegation arrives.

BEGIN OPTIMISTIC ON TALKS, CONCERNED ABOUT WEST EUROPE

TA101659Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister expressed optimism today regarding the results of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt. He also leveled criticism, however, and said he was concerned about the attitude of European governments because of their demands for the evacuation of all the territories and the granting of the right of self-determination to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

Mr Begin made the statement in a talk with Axel Springer, the head of a West German press concern. Our correspondent notes that Springer is the first German citizen, except for members of the diplomatic corps, to be received by the prime minister.

MA'ARIV REPORTS ON WEST BANKERS' MOVES IN ARAB STATES

TA101301Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 78 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Walter]

[Text] Jordan does not, at this stage, see any room for joining the talks with Israel. As for the Palestinian representation in talks about the future of the West Bank, Jordan leaves the problem to the Palestinians themselves. Only they can speak for themselves.

This Jordanian position was made clear to former member of the Jordanian parliament ['Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Far's from Nabulus during his visit to Amman over the past 2 weeks.

Al-Far's, who is one of the outstanding supporters of As-Sadat's peace initiative in Judaea and Samaria, was going to leave at the head of delegation for Cairo in order to express the support of Judaea and Samaria residents for the Egyptian president but failed in his efforts to organize a delegation. Therefore, he decided to depart for Amman in order to hand various elements petitions signed by thousands from the Nabulus region expressing support for As-Sadat's peace initiatives.

Al-Far's met with King Husayn, Prince Hasan and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman. In these three meetings he handed out copies of the petitions and discussed the situation in the region in general and the problem of Judaea and Samaria in particular.

Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'a, who left for Arab countries over a month ago to raise funds for his town, decided to extend his stay abroad and continued to Saudi Arabia. He also intends to visit the Persian Gulf Amirates.

Ash-Shak'a received from the Libyan Government a grant of $3.5 million. He received an additional 30,000 Jordanian dinars from Palestinians living in Tripoli. Yesterday it was reported that during his short visit in Saudi Arabia he was promised a grant of nearly $500,000.

In the course of his trip Ash-Shak'a made statements sharply condemning As-Sadat's peace initiatives and recent developments in the Middle East.

CABINET MINISTERS DIVIDED OVER SETTLEMENTS ISSUE

TA102006Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The affair of the preparation of agricultural land in the Rafah salient continues to arouse public controversy. At the cabinet session the day before yesterday, a penetrating argument was held on this question. Our political correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay reports on this argument:

[Ben-Yishay--live] There were serious differences of opinion this week between ministers on the question of settlement. Ministers from the Liberal Party and the DMC claimed that Minister Ari'el Sharon acted in contradiction to the decision of the previous cabinet when he ordered that land be cleared for 20 holding points in the Rafah salient. Minister Ari'el Sharon, in his reply, relied on an earlier cabinet decision calling for the fleshing-out of the battery of existing settlements and the preparation of agricultural land for new settlements, as it was stated specifically, in the area.

The same decision states that the cabinet heard Minister Sharon's arrangements for the settlement program in the Rafah salient and that the map he presented, a very clear map, on the same occasion was in the cabinet secretariat. This was the earlier cabinet decision.

At this week's cabinet session ministers claimed that in the earlier session they had understood that the reference was not to the establishment of 20 new holding points, but only to the preparation of agricultural land likely to be sufficient for 20 points.

I learned that immediately after the previous cabinet session, to be more precise, the next day, Ministers Sharon and Dayan sat down to work out the details of the work in the field in accordance with the cabinet decision. Following that meeting, Minister Sharon sent a memorandum to the prime minister with details of what was going to be done in the field. The memorandum was placed on the prime minister's desk at the end of the week. A map was included with the memorandum which, according to the prime minister, he saw only this Sunday, before the cabinet session. And so, in any case, the prime minister says, he did not authorize its contents.

At the same session the day before yesterday, in the wake of the differences of opinion, the cabinet made a decision authorizing the fleshing out of the existing settlements only, without referring to new settlements, as in the previous decision. This was done under the pressure of world public opinion in general and that of the Americans in particular, and also as a result of the public storm which arose in Israel. Work in the field is continuing in spite of all this.

HAYYIM LANDAU, MOSHE NISSIM COOPTED INTO CABINET

TA1016547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin asked the Knesset today to approve the admission of two new members to his cabinet, Hayyim Landau and Moshe Nissim, both topnotch parliamentarians and most capable personalities.

In the debate which followed Begin's statement, the first speaker for the Alinement, Hayyim Bar-Lev, vigorously attacked the Begin cabinet and its entire style and behavior. He said the cabinet now had 10 ministers and 4 deputy ministers, which is further proof that the coalition parties violated pledges to their electors with arrogant and contemptuous behavior.

Knesset Member Bar-Lev called the cabinet for an overall accounting. He described Begin's peace plan as an amazing deviation from the Likud platform. The price hikes he described as being at odds with the platforms of the Likud, the DMC and the MAFDAL. He noted there was an intention to raise ministerial salaries, something particularly jarring.

Knesset Debate Reported

TA1018567 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Excerpt] In the continuing debate in the Knesset about the inclusion of new ministers into the cabinet, a bitter argument developed between MK Arye Eli'av from Sheli and Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon, who was the only one sitting at the cabinet table. MK Eli'av claimed that between the settlement [hitnahlut--legitimate heritage by right] and settlement [hityashvut--general word for settlement] there was no difference at all. They were showcase actions, he said, and made the accusation that spokes were being pushed into the wheels of peace.

Minister Sharon, who was angry when he heard that, said: A lie. That is really a lie. Do I want peace any less than you?

MK Shulamit Alloni attacked the cabinet bitterly for the inclusion of the ministers. She reminded the prime minister that he had once attacked the increase of ministers in the Alinement cabinet with great rhetorical talent, and now the Likud was taking the bad road, more methodically. She attacked the DMC for the fact that its members were not taking part in the debate and made the accusation that the cabinet bargaining was, in fact, because of her.

Knesset Votes Approval

TA1019S8Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] With a majority of 46 votes in favor and 29 votes against, the Knesset approved the prime minister's announcement regarding the cooption of Hayyim Landau and Moshe Nissim to the cabinet.

Most members of the DMC faction were absent from the house during the vote. Only Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin and Knesset Members Me'ir Zore'a and Mordekhay Algerabeli were present and voted in favor.

Prime Minister Begin said in his answer to the debaters that Hayyim Landau was one of the greatest underground fighters, describing his deeds during his period as chief of staff of the Hairgun Hazeva'i Hale'umi. He was also a Knesset member for 25 years and a successful minister of development. Moshe Nissim was described by the prime minister as a learned man, a jurist, a topnotch parliamentarian and competent in Hebrew law.

The prime minister rejected criticism by several debaters about the undue expansion of the cabinet. He recalled that when he had served in a cabinet headed by the Alinement, there had been 24 ministers in it, and not 19 as there are today. Mr Begin added that efficient government operation is not dependent on the addition of one or two ministers.

During his speech Mr Begin attacked what he called leaks of state secrets. He said that Knesset Member Peres had published in the press an important bit of information which Mr Begin made available to him when he visited the prime minister when he had been hospitalized.

In a personal statement after the vote and the swearing in of the two new ministers, Mr Peres denied the allegation.

In his speech Mr Begin made an emotional appeal to members of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee not to continue leaking security secrets to the press. He said this situation must be changed and he reminded committee members that they had signed a pledge of honor not to engage in leaks.

PRESS COMMENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION, TALKS WITH EGYPT

Morning Editorials

TA111037Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The forecasts and reactions in the political editorials chiefly focus on the discussions of the joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee that will begin today and on the decision on settlements taken by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday.

HA'AREZ says that the Political Committee may turn into a sort of a final judge, above the Military Committeee. It is highly probable, however, that the ultimate decisions will be taken only in a third summit conference between Begin and As-Sadat.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the road toward a settlement is still long. It might have been foreseen in advance that it would not be a lightning operation but tiresome negotiations that would run into crises from time to time. Nevertheless, the historic opportunity should not be wasted and every possible effort should be made in order to keep the political momentum going, together with maintaining and guaranteeing the things important and vital to Israel's security.

DAVAR says that there are spheres in which Israel can show flexibility. A restrained policy on the question of settlements, for example, could constitute a positive incentive for Egypt. Therefore, the decision of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to continue the strengthening of the settlements in the territories is regrettable. This decision will be interpreted, in both Egypt and the United States, as an unnecessary hardening.

HAZOFE writes that not all the settlers in the territories are convinced that the government's peace plan is right. However, it appears that the recent decisions on settlement matters will dissipate some of their fears. Since the green light has been given, the settlement movements and Gush Emunim should organize and prepare for the act of settlement both by strengthening existing settlements and setting up new settlements.

The Jerusalem POST is of the opinion that arguments about settlements in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee proved that the problem is not only what kind of Israel the Israelis want but also how the peace negotiations integrate in the overall political issues. The committee has not succeeded in tackling this issue for reasons of internal politics.

HAMODI'A says that Israel and Egypt should listen to Washington's good advice on lowering the profile and conducting the negotiations at the negotiating table, and not through microphones which are heard by the entire world.

SHE'ARIM says that the parties conducting the negotiations should be enabled to clarify matters quietly and seriously and should not be disturbed by a war of declarations.

Afternoon Papers

TA111045Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jan 78 TA

[Review of afternoon press editorials]

[Text] The joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee will start its deliberations in Cairo today and both papers dedicate their editorials to this subject.

MA'ARIV emphasizes that Egypt has not yet given a clear answer to the question as to how it will act if another Arab country decides to start hostile actions against Israel suddenly. Similarly, Egypt has not answered the question as to whether it will be ready to reduce its army considerably after the IDF evacuates the Sinai. Both the military and political committees will have to find answers to such questions.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that if there is truth in the report that our delegation will propose border modifications at least in two places in the Sinai, it will be met with congratulations from all of us. Israel made a most grave mistake when it generously gave the entire Sinai to Egypt without asking for even slight border modifications.

EHRLICH SUBMITS BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR COMING YEAR

TA0901851Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Jan 78 TA

[Excerpt] The minister of finance this afternoon submitted to the Knesset the budget proposal for the coming fiscal year. He said this would be a year of tightening belts in services to the citizen and in the level of private consumption. However, he expects progress in the field of economic growth, an improvement in the balance of payments and a slowing of the rate of inflation.

The finance minister said that he was firm in his decision not to violate the framework of the budget. He would also be scrupulous in a policy of restrained salary increases, suitable to the economy's capability. He warned against immoral raises in salary exceeding labor productivity and demanded cooperation from the public and its institutions, including the Histadrut.

The finance minister forecast that next year prices would not go up by more than 30 percent, while the cabinet would take care that the restraint in salary increases would not be at the expense of increasing the gap in the balance of payments.

Defense Increases Discussed

TA0918527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Jan 78 TA

[Text] The economic adviser to the minister of finance, Efrayyim Dovrat, has calculated that the defense portion in the new budget will increase by roughly 10 percent. There will be an appreciable increase in defense imports. Nevertheless, the main increase in the defense budget is intended to cover price increases and the changes in the exchange rate.

DINITZ COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS, MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

TA1006517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington believes that the Israeli Government's position on settlement in Sinai is acceptable to the U.S. administration. There were no serious differences of opinion on this. Dinitz says that even after a peace agreement is achieved, Israel will insist that the settlements in Sinai not be evacuated. As for Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, our ambassador in Washington says that in any agreement Israel will insist that its military forces continue to hold key positions in the region.

Dinitz held a press conference yesterday after appearing at a Hadassa meeting in New York, and after the conference our correspondent Dan Shilon spoke with him: [begin recording]

[Shilon] Is an Israeli military presence a condition for any settlement in the Middle East?

[Dinitz] It is certainly a condition with respect to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza because there cannot be a situation in which we will abandon the future of our country to the organizational, terror and fighting ability of an element which is only a few hundred meters, and in other places only a few kilometers, from our population centers.

[Question] Is this acceptable to the U.S. administration?

[Answer] I cannot speak on behalf of the U.S. administration, but when Prime Minister Begin was here he went into great detail about the plan with the U.S. President. He did not hide any detail from him, and certainly not a detail of such great importance as this. In the end, after two meetings of deep and exhaustive deliberations, the U.S. President considered Israel's plan to be a fair basis for negotiations.

[Question] Will the present talk about strengthening existing Israeli settlements in Sinai, and perhaps even the establishment of additional settlements, pose difficulties in our relations with the United States or in our contacts to achieve a settlement?

[Answer] Why do we speak about broadening the existing settlements or about increasing the area of land cultivated by the existing settlements? So that they will not have a feeling of abandonment, as has been said here and there. I think that basically this is understood. I do not want to commit the U.S. administration by saying that this is acceptable to it, but it does understand this and it is a fact that there was no severe criticism when this was made public.

[Question] Professor Brzezinski made some severe remarks in an interview the day before yesterday.

[Answer] I do not think that he made severe remarks, and the remarks that he did make he made prior to the acceptance of the government's decision not to establish additional settlements in the Rafah salient but to strengthen the existing settlements. I do not think that on this issue we are facing--as was defined by the cabinet at its latest meeting--a confrontation or severe struggle with the United States. There is a wide spectrum of issues and a clear strategic motivation in two or three central directions common to us, the United States and to Egypt--and I have mentioned them. I think that the first is an attempt to prevent Soviet infiltration into the Middle East, and secondly, to prevent the establishment of a body or radical unit under Soviet influence that might endanger not only Israel but also all the moderate countries in this region and peace itself. I feel that the fact that in the past few days As-Sadat has not repeated his demand for an independent Palestinian state--and the U.S. President certainly does not support this--shows that this is the trend of thought. [end recording]

HERZOG CALLS FOR INCREASED INFORMATION EFFORT IN U.S.

TA081333Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 8 Jan 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Hayyim Herzog has said that the Arabs are working on American public opinion all the time "and they have recently made achievements which should concern us. We should therefore double Israel's representation and information campaign in the United States."

Mr Herzog pointed out that Prime Minister Menahem Begin was most impressive in his appearances. He quoted an NBC news editor who said that President as-Sadat, and especially Prime Minister Begin, "were born for the small screen and the microphone" and, in fact, today there is no senior politician in the United States who is equal to them in this sphere. However, this is not enough since the United States is the main arena for our people and country, and when its opponent devotes all its resources to this sphere, we must not be tardy. "The order of the day is to strengthen our information campaign there and not cut it back," he stressed.

Mr Herzog stated that the Egyptians have significantly increased their efforts in the United States and in the eyes of public opinion they have, for the first time, overtaken Israel from the point of view of who desires peace. This is a daring step forward which came in the wake of As-Sadat's peace initiative. The ambassador stated that As-Sadat, for several months during the past summer, had at his side former President Ford's chief media adviser who, among other things, taught him all the secrets of American television.

Mr Herzog said that we must not dismiss the United Nations with the sweep of a hand because it is a forum that can be exploited as a stage to be used to campaign among various countries.

As for UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, he is the least bad of all the secretary generals. However, he is dependent on his "landlords"--the Soviet bloc, the Chinese communist bloc, the Third World and the United States.

JNF BULLDOZERS CONTINUE WORK ON SETTLEMENTS NEAR AL-'ARISH

TA100734Y Jerusalem POST in English 10 Jan 78 p 2 TA

[By POST reporter Zvi Arenstein]

[Text] Yamit--At least nine Jewish National Fund [JNF] bulldozers were working yesterday at Moshav Haruvit, 10 kms east of Al-'Arish, in northern Sinai--apparently part of a plan mapped out by the World Zionist Organization to stake an Israeli claim as quickly as possible to a continuous strip of coastal land stretching from Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip to Al-'Arish.

The work that was begun last week at Haruvit, as well as the work which is continuing at Moshav Nezer Hazani in the Gaza Strip, was being interpreted here yesterday by observers as easily fitting into the cabinet's definition of "strengthening the existing villages in the Rafah area by extending the land available for agriculture and increasing the civilian urban and rural population."

For example, the bulldozers working yesterday on the preparation of three sites in the immediate vicinity of the settlement--one to the east on the road to Haruba, one to the south directly opposite the moshav, and one to the west--could have been working on three new settlements planned as Haruvit Aleph, Bet and Gimmel. It was noted, however, that the same three sites can also be seen as "strengthening" Moshav Haruvit, which could eventually become a very large moshav of over 200 families.

More Site Preparation

TA110617Y Jerusalem POST in English 11 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[By POST reporter Zvi Arenstein]

[Text] 'Al-Arish--Five Jewish National Fund earth-moving vehicles were seen yesterday preparing three sites along the road from Bi'r Lahfan to Abu 'Uwayjilah, 30-36 kilometers southeast of 'Al-Arish.

These previously unreported sites are not included in the published maps of southern project settlements. At a site approximately 12 km southeast of Bi'r Lahfan a grader was observed clearing an area approximately 200 by 300 meters. One kilometer further south along the road three large bulldozers were seen turning over land and still another bulldozer was seen some six km south at another site.

An informed source indicated that there are an additional number of work sites--probably between 5 and 10--scattered along 40 km of a third road which stretches south from Moshav Ugda in the Sadot area.

A worker at one of the sites said that he had been told that they were intended for agricultural settlements, but most workers questioned claimed not to know anything about the purpose of their work.

JNF officials would not confirm last night if any work was being carried out at these sites, but they said if such work is going on it is the result of government objectives and is within the framework of strengthening existing agricultural settlements.

GUSH EMUNIM: ONLY 3 GROUPS STILL WAITING TO SETTLE

TA100828Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Gush Emunim says that it has no new settlement nuclei in addition to the three nuclei waiting to settle. If the government wishes to establish new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, it will have to recruit the people to settle them.

This was said by Gush Emunim secretary Zevi Selonim. He was reacting, in the presence of our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, to Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon's plan to establish another two settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

The Gush Emunim secretary leveled severe criticism at the government's actions and said that it has done almost nothing for the settlements that it has established in Judaea and Samaria. The settlers in those settlements, he said, are living in inhuman conditions. We will not speak about any new settlement until the government starts to give momentum to development.

CANADIANS TO BEGIN OIL PROSPECTING IN SINAI

TA072106Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Canadian oil experts, representatives of one of the largest oil companies in Canada, are due to come to Israel in a few days to search for oil deposits in the Sinai. This is reported by our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus from Canada radio. Results of the tests made by the Canadian experts will be made known within 1 month, after which the Canadian company will decide whether or not to sign a contract with the Government of Israel.

Canada radio, at the same time, cited the directors of the company, who voiced apprehensions of predictable complications if, after signing the contract with Israel, the drilling sites are transferred to Egyptian sovereignty within the context of a peace agreement.

NEW ARABIC PAPER TO APPEAR IN EAST JERUSALEM

TA101809Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 TA

[Text] In east Jerusalem a new Arabic-language newspaper is due to appear which will express the views of the moderates in Judaea and Samaria. The editor responsible will be the lawyer Husayn Ash-Shuyuhi from Ramallah.

He reported to our correspondent that his paper will support President as-Sadat's policy and that he will also employ Israeli journalists on his paper.

SHAH ENDS RIYADH, ASWAN TALKS, RETURNS HOME

LD101542Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The shah following a 30-hour-long visit to Aswan and Riyadh and meetings and talks with the Egyptian president and the Saudi king, returned to Teheran this afternoon. Official talks took place in Riyadh this afternoon between the shah and King Khalid. The talks between the two countries' leaders lasted about 1 hour.

PRIME MINISTER AMUZEGAR HAILS AS-SADAT INITIATIVE

LD102204Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 7 Jan 78 p 5 LD

[Interview granted by Iranian Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar to AL-AHRAM correspondent in Teheran Sami Hashim--date unspecified]

[Excerpts] Our admiration for President Anwar as-Sadat has been increasing daily since his historic initiative of visiting Jerusalem, for he was the first Arab leader for more than 10 years to perform the 'Id al-Adha rites in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. It was indeed a bold and brave step that only a great leader whose name will go down in the annals of history could take. I would not be exaggerating to say that As-Sadat's step was the greatest peace initiative taken in our era in the 20th century. This step has ushered in an era of realistic policy based on civilized understanding for the sake of the Arab cause as well as for the sake of all the Islamic countries and not just for the sake of Egypt. This is because the restoration of Arab Jerusalem is a matter that primarily concerns the Arab and Islamic countries.

It is in this way that the new Iranian prime minister, Dr Jamshid Amuzegar--a doctor in engineering from an American university--began his statement.

The prime minister added: Iran is also part of the Middle East and as such is interested in seeing peace and security prevail in the area and the countries of the area enjoy stability and economic prosperity.

As an economist, I would tell you that prosperity can be achieved only under the aegis of peace and that foreign capital will not come to any country unless there is stability and calm.

The Iranian prime minister, who is a leading expert on oil and economic affairs, added: I am quite certain that the great opportunity that President as-Sadat's visit created will set in motion intensive and continuing efforts so that the current preparatory talks for the Geneva conference and the conference itself will bear the fruits of peace.

I asked: A certain newspaper published a study by an American organization concerned with strategic affairs saying that the present time is suitable for the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and Iran in the interest of both countries and the whole world. Does Your Excellency consider this as a new indication of reopening the dossier of security in the gulf, particularly since the Arab countries concerned promptly rejected the idea of any foreign interference in the affairs of preserving the gulf security?

The prime minister: We also totally reject the idea of defending the area through any foreign power. We have reiterated this often and this is Iran's firm stand. Gulf security must be left entirely to the countries of the area. His majesty the shah went even further when he proposed that this should include the Irdian Ocean as well. There is no reason for us to change our stand. I believe that the study to which you referred, which was recently published, is aimed at reviving the idea of the likelihood of carrying out military action in order to defend the oil resources.

The prime minister added: I would like to clarify this matter officially: The idea of keeping foreign powers away from the gulf area has been fully accepted by all, as well as by all the gulf states. Another point is: How can we reach an agreement or security treaty among the gulf countries? As you are aware, views differ on the subject. Therefore, I believe that it must be dealt with step by step. As for achieving the first step, this must begin by working for the freedom of navigation in order to insure that oil supplies are not endangered. I do not think that we will go further than that at present lest we create disturbances among us. We must unify our views so as to achieve this objective, which is one of the most important objectives that would insure keeping foreign powers away from the gulf. Naturally, the protection of our oil supplies pre-occupies our thinking just as it does the Arab countries because of its great importance both to us and them.

I asked the prime minister about the possibility of holding a conference of gulf foreign ministers to discuss this matter.

The prime minister said: No date has yet been set for convening such a meeting since their meeting last year in Oman, but the possibility is still there.

I asked Dr Amuzegar: How can some kind of solidarity among the Islamic states be achieved.

The prime minister replied: This is not difficult to achieve if we apply Islamic teachings. In fact, we are not applying such teachings as a good Moslem should do.

We should give up selfishness and arrogance and stand side by side, unite and cooperate with one another. We must be true to each other. This cannot be achieved through laudatory statements, but rather we should avoid rhetoric which is made only for propa-ganda purposes. We should not expect anybody to feel sympathy for us should any harm befall us and we must be well aware of this fact.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM ARRIVES IN TEHERAN

LD101530Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Iran's minister of foreign affairs, Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, arrived in Teheran today. At Mehrabad Airport Waldheim told reporters: Iran is one of the supporters of the organization's programs for bringing about peace and greater understanding among nations.

INDIA

DESAI TALKS TO UK NEWSMEN ABOUT CALLAGHAN VISIT

BK091626Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] There is a possibility of an exchange of visits between the leaders of India and Pakistan. This was indicated by the prime minister while talking to the British newsmen accompanying Mr Callaghan in New Delhi this evening. Mr Morarji Desai was answering questions on India's relations with Pakistan. He told them that the Janata government has been making conscious efforts to give top priority to the improvement of relations with the neighboring countries and both he and the external affairs minister had visited some of them. The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent recalls that some time back Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said while talking about his visits to Burma and Nepal that he would be glad to go to Pakistan. If that comes off its is likely to be followed by the chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, visiting India.

Giving an assessment of Mr Callaghan's visit, Mr Desai told the British correspondents that it was very useful and would lead to better results. On India's stand on accepting full scope safeguards for its nuclear installations, he said there has been no change from what we have been consistently saying. Mr Callaghan also agreed with what I said, Mr Desai added. He also disclosed that India is trying to get in touch with the Rhodesian nationalist leaders to see if it can help. Asked about Mrs Gandhi's meeting with Mr Callaghan, Mr Desai replied it is entirely up to him and her. Mrs Gandhi met the British prime minister this evening. Earlier the leader of the opposition, Mr Chavan, called on him.

President Sanjeeva Reddy gave a luncheon in honor of Mr Callaghan today. Mr Callaghan is leaving New Delhi tomorrow for Ahmedabad. Mr Morarji Desai will accompany him.

Callaghan Leaves for Pakistan

BK111242Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The British prime minister, Mr James Callaghan, and his wife, Mrs Callaghan, left Bombay this afternoon for Islamabad at the end of their 6-day visit to India. They were seen off at Santa Cruz Airport by the Maharashtra governor, Mr Sadiq Ali; the chief minister; Mr Vasant Rao Patil; the mayor, Mr Murli Deora; and the sheriff, Mr Narotam Kapadia.

GANDHI TO BE TRIED ON SHAH COMMISSION ORDER

BK110755Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The former prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, is to be tried by a Delhi magistrate under orders of the Shah Commission for declining to make a statement under oath before the commission. Earlier, Mrs Gandhi, who appeared in person before the commission, read out a lengthy statement lasting over 30 minutes which provoked Mr Justice J.C. Shah to say that a large part of it could be an election or political speech and should not have been made before the commission.

Mr Justice Shah warned Mrs Gandhi that her refusal to make a statement giving her version of the complaint of excesses will be treated as an offense before a civil court.

Justifying her refusal, Mrs Gandhi said she was not legally and constitutionally bound to make the statement as ordered by the commission. She also took the stand that such a statement would be a violation of the oath of secrecy she had taken as prime minister. Following this, Mr Justice Shah issued an order that her refusal is a prima facie offense under Section 179 of the Indian Penal Code. He directed the commission's secretary that a formal complaint be filed against Mrs Gandhi before a magistrate in Delhi.

Justice Shah strongly reprimanded Mrs Gandhi and her counsel for, as he said, their trying to play with the commission by refusing at this late hour to depose before the commission, though he made repeatedly clear the procedure being followed by the commission. Justice Shah pointed out that a large number of witnesses that Mrs Gandhi wanted to examine had been summoned from long distances and at great inconvenience and cost. He said he does not want the proceedings of the commission to be made a farce.

After Mr Justice Shah's order, Mrs Gandhi left the commission room. Her counsel, Mr Frank Anthony, told newsmen they might go to the Supreme Court for a special leave petition protesting the commission's orders.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING PRC EQUIPMENT TO SOMALIA

OW072248Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2238 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 8 (AFP)--A government spokesman denied here yesterday as "totally baseless" renewed Soviet allegations that Pakistani planes were transporting military equipment of Chinese origin to Somalia.

The allegation was first made last month by radio Moscow, before Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre's visit to Pakistan. It was repeated on Friday by TASS and PRAVDA, the Soviet News agency and the Soviet Communist Party organ, in news items datelined Nairobi.

BHUTTO REFUSES COUNSEL IN MURDER CASE

BK101729Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The cross-examination of Inspector Ghulam Hussain of the dissolved FSF [Federal Security Force] and an approver in the murder case of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan continued before a full bench of the Lahore High Court today.

At the end of today's hearing Mr B.B. Awan, whom the court appointed defense counsel for Mr Bhutto at state expense, yesterday submitted that his client does not want him to be his counsel. He prayed that he may be allowed to withdraw from the case as his defense counsel. The court granted the prayer. A similar prayer from the other defense counsel, Mr Hasan Qadir, appointed by the court, had been granted yesterday.

HOUSE ARREST OF MRS BHUTTO, DAUGHTER EXTENDED

BK101716Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The district magistrate of Lahore has extended the detention period of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, till the 14th of this month. The detention of Miss Banazir Bhutto has also been extended till the 13th of this month. Both are detained at their residence in Gulzar.

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